The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,730. New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

CASTLE—At the residence of Dr. Ferris, on the 21st Feb., Mary Ann Castle, the infant daughter of George L. Castle, Esq., commander of the ship *Fort William.*

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

PERRIMAN—At Madras, on the 25th February the wife of Mr. D. R. Perriman, Religious Tract and Book Society, of a son.

SHULDHAM—At Madras, on the 26th February, the wife of Major A. J. Shuldham, 108th Regt., of a daughter, (prematurely.)

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain George Bilton, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bilton.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON.

(To Sail in March.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. Livesay, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents Ship *Salamanca*, and Owners or to Capt. Livesay, Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

(To sail in March.)

THE fine A 1 Ship BRITISH CROWN, 1,120 tons register, Henry Whitfield, Commander, has very superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers. For passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents for ship *British Crown*, or to Captain Whitfield

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 800 tons, (160 H. P.,) Captain Betts, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(*Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.*)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Creig, will be despatched on TUESDAY the 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 8 A. M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.

Bombay, 26th February 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(*Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.*)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	5th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Saturday	19th March	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	11th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Friday	4th March	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	8th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	11th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	15th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	18th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday	4th March	TELEGRAPH	at 9 A.M.
Tuesday	8th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 1 P. M.
Friday	11th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	15th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 4 P. M.
Friday	18th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 8 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd February 1864.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS ,, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. ,, 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. G. PHILLIPS & Co., having Agents in the London, Liverpool, and French Markets, are prepared to execute Commissions and receive Consignments for the same.

2, Hummum Street, Bombay, 1st March 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—Tenders addressed to the Mint Master will be received up to the 20th March, for the construction of two Rooms and a Stronghold at the Mint.

Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

A LADY wishes to recommend a highly respectable European FEMALE to any Family or Lady returning to England via the Cape or Overland. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.

25th February 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The following Passages are required:

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (21) twenty-one Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

AUCTION OF RAILWAY IRON.—Under instructions received from Messrs. Finlay & Co. the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, on TUESDAY the 15th proximo, the undermentioned RAILWAY IRON, landed ex *Rob Roy*, and now lying at Keamaree, viz:—

1,540 Iron Rails.
26 Round Bars.
1,294 Flat Iron Bars.
11,009 Fishing Plates.

TERMS.

Purchasers to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. at the time of sale, the balance of purchase money to be paid, and delivery taken within 15 days thereafter.

The Iron will be on account, and at the risk and expense of purchasers from and after the time of sale.

Kurrachee, 22nd Feb. 1864. M. BRUCE, Auctioneer.

THE DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—SECOND CALL UNPAID.—NOTICE.—In the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company, held at the Office of the undersigned on TUESDAY, the 1st March 1864, it is hereby notified.

That interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from 20th February last, the date on which the Second Call was made payable, and that such Shares upon which the Second Call with interest as not been paid on or before the 1st April next, will be forfeited.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (LIMITED.)—At a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co. (Limited), held at the office of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co., on MONDAY the 29th February 1864, at 4 P. M.,—present C. F. Kelly, Esq., in the chair; Dr. Reynolds; T. W. Taylor, Esq.; J. Shepherd, Esq.; Jehangeer Hormusjee, Esq.; R. Scoble, Esq.; F. L. Brown, Esq.; J. Dunbar, Esq.

The Secretaries having read the Advertisement calling the meeting

It was proposed by J. Dunbar, Esq., seconded by Dr. Reynolds, and carried unanimously—"That the Capital of the Co. be increased from (6,50,000) six and a half lacs of Rupees to (13,00,000) thirteen lacs of Rupees by the issue of two hundred and sixty new shares of two thousand five hundred Rupees each.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th February 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીગ એશોશીએશન
(લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेशन
लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

CIRCULAR.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Bombay Offices, No. 2, Rampart Row.

AGENCIES have been opened in this Presidency at the following places, viz., Bombay, Poona, Barsee, Sholapore, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Nerìad, and Ahmedabad.

Goods are forwarded to and from each Agency daily at through rates. The Company can also by special arrangement forward goods to Hydrabad, Secunderabad, Ahmednuggur, Kurrachee, Mooltan, Lahore, Mhow, Indore, Deesa, &c., at which places Agencies will be opened shortly.

The Company undertake the cartage of goods to and from the Railway Stations in Bombay, Poona, Barsee, Sholapore, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, at reasonable rates.

Furniture and Merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town to another. English Spring Vans are now in use for this purpose and Spring Platform Trolleys are being built.

It is the intention of the Company eventually to extend their operations to all the important Towns of the Presidency, and it is expected that October will see their arrangements pretty far completed.

Shipping, Landing, and Custom House work executed with despatch and regularity.

Particulars as to the operations in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies will be found in page No. 560-561 of the *Bombay Gazette* Almanack.

For further particulars as to rates, &c., apply to the undersigned.

WILLIAM COMRIE, Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE AND SHIPPING NEWS.

PROSPECTUS.

ON the 7th instant will be published the first Number of a new publication, having for its object to supply to the Merchants and others of Bombay a long-felt want by the mercantile community, by establishing a daily Return of Imports and Exports, together with Shipping and Freight Reports, Market Reports, &c., which shall give the names of the Ships in Harbour, the Vessels expected, the names of their Captains, Agents, and Dubashes, where from or bound to, the daily Arrivals and Departures, the Vessels spoken with, and such other shipping information as may, from time to time, be useful to the mercantile community, together with a fortnightly Summary of Imports, Exports, and Prices Current for transmission to England by each Mail.

Bombay rapidly becoming *the* Port of India, is without reliable data on the above important points, the information already supplied being notoriously defective and incorrect in almost every point of importance; the Returns published by the Chamber of Commerce being always behind date, and the present daily Export Lists and Commercial Reports not supplying information on many points on which it will be the aim of the Proprietors of the *Mercantile and Shipping News*, to furnish information.

It is also proposed, as soon as arrangements can be made for the purpose, to publish daily in the *Mercantile and Shipping News* reports of Imports and Exports from all the chief ports of India and the East. It is also intended to make arrangements for obtaining Telegrams from England by every Mail, of the departure of ships to and arrival from India, the price of Cotton, Seed, Piece Goods, &c., &c., up to the latest dates.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Annual Subscription, payable in advance		Rs.	46	0	0
Per Quarter	ditto	ditto	,,	12	0	0
Per Month	ditto	ditto	,,	4	0	0

Single Copy, Annas 4.

Orders and communications to be addressed to Pearse & Co., Proprietors of the *Mercantile Press*, 16, Borah Bazar, Fort, (opposite the Commissariat Stores.)

NOTICES.

ALL CLAIMS against the vessels of the late Anglo-Chinese Squadron to be sent in for settlement on or before the 9th inst., to Captain D. Cruikshank, Steamer *Kiangsoo*, off the Apollo Bunder.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of INTEREST allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 day's notice of withdrawal, will be FIVE PER CENT. per annum until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NOTICE.—Four Government Currency Notes for One Thousand Rupees each, number c-13 20086, 22653, 20821, and 24493, having been lost or stolen, payment thereof has been stopped. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.

Any person giving such information as may lead to the discovery of the said Notes to Messrs. [illegible] CLEVELAND AND PEILE, will be handsomely rewarded.

Bombay, 26th February 1864.

REWARD OF RUPEES 500.—Four Currency Notes of the following numbers and marks are missing from 5 o'clock P.M. of Wednesday the 24th instant. Whoever gives information which may lead to their recovery, to the undersigned, will receive the above reward. Necessary intimation has been given to the Bank of Bombay to withhold payment.

$\frac{c}{14}$ 26008 for Rs. 1,000; $\frac{c}{14}$ 25548 for Rs. 1,000; $\frac{c}{13}$ 24776 for Rs. 1,000; $\frac{c}{9}$ 06827 for Rs. 500.

26th February 1864. A. TAYLOR & Co.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomiting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful Sedative Anodyne and Antispasmodic remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. Wesalius Peptigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine.—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. Ridut, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the General Board of Health *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. Montgomer, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis, Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. [illegible]d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—Scott Thomson & Co.
Agents for Bombay—Treacher & Co.
Agents for Madras.—[illegible]

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO BE LET, from 1st June next, the premises in Church Lane, Fort, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. Apply to Mr. F. A. SPENCER, at the office of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co., on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE at the BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

FOR SALE.—A fine upstanding, high caste, 5 year old, Iron Grey Arab Horse, fifteen hands high, with great power and fine action, would make a grand Cavalry Charger. Price Rs. 1,575. A certificate of soundness will be given. Also, a very powerful dark brown Arab Horse, 5 years old, about 14-1 high, with black points Price Rs. 900. To be seen at Mr. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon Commission Stables, Byculla.

26th February 1864.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

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☞ Several of these Instruments are of superb tone governed by the most perfect mechanism.

Wheatstone's Organ Harmonium, with double key board, imitative of the so-termed "Great" and "Choir" Organ, This Instrument has Organ pipes in front and is about 8 feet high to the ornamental cornice; made of Oakwood, very substantial and in excellent taste, as a Musical instrument for leading and sustaining Harmony in Vocal Music.

Debain's Harmoniums are in stock; the peculiarity fo this maker's Instruments consists in the extreme accuracy of their mechanism, great durability, and fullness of tone; there are special patents granted to this maker which none can infringe except by incurring extreme penalties.

HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin.	Copper Bronzed.	Britannia.	Electro Silver.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

AMERICA.

Scale, 83 miles to an inch; size, 65 inches by 58 inches.

THE Continent of North America is becoming more than ever the scene of important events involving the general interests of the Civilized World. Questions of great moment affect its entire area, it is a luxury to be able to turn readily to a large and comprehensive Map; comprehensive enough to present a connected view of all the geographical incidents of any subject, in fact, of the whole continent, and, at the same time, large enough to embody essential details. An Atlas does not meet the case. At the same time, large maps are too expensive to be produced frequently, and thus no large General Map of North America can be obtained at present, unless it be very old or merely adapted for schools.

To provide for this want, the publication of this New Library Map has been undertaken, which will be found in all respects a work of the highest class. Price, fully colored and mounted, in Case, Rs. 45; in morocco case, Rs. 52: roller, varnished, Rs. 45; spring roller, Rs. 90.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

BARREL ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, with Keys to play on precisely similar to the Keyboard of a Piano.

These newly improved Instruments will be appreciated by those who wish to avoid the tedious task of learning to finger the Music aright on the Key-board, the insertion of a barrel in the upper part gives life and soul to the Instrument, which immediately begins to play the Music required in a manner truly astonishing. The Keys move up and down as if touched by invisible hands, the sounds emitted are rich and perfect in harmony. The Music is of the most fashionable character comprising Overtures, Pieces, Dance Tunes, &c. The whole affair is portable made to stand in a Drawing-room.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5½	Rs. 40
,, 14 by 10 by 6	,, 45
,, 16 by 11 by 7	,, 50

An extra leather outer cover can be had to fit either size box for Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each respectively, extra.

METALIC CASH-BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches	Rs. 12
10 ,,	,, 15
12 ,,	,, 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.

LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage		1854	Rs. 32.
2 Do.	do.	do.	1858	,, 26.
2 Do.	do.	do.	1860	,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

NOTICE.—Just landed ex ships *East, Percy Douglas* and *Edwin Fox*, the following superior high classed WINES and BRANDIES, quality guaranteed:—

Sherries—Amontillado, Pale and Golden.
Port—Fruity and Delicate.
Brandies—Martell's, Hennesy's, and OtardDupuy & Co.'s
Champagne—Jules Mumm.
Old Tom—Booth's.
Ginger Wine—Crabbe's, &c., &c., &c.

STRANACK & Co.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26	per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Pints	,, 14	,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac	,, 24	,, ,,
Fine very old Do.	,, 36	,, ,,
Sauterne	,, 25	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne,	in case containing		1 doz. each.
Mosselle,	do.	do.	1	,,
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	,,
Claret,	do.	do.	2	,,
Eau de Cologne,	in Boxes		½	,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts),	in cases containing		3 doz. each.
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	,,
Brandy,	do.	do.	1	,,
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1	,,
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Action & Worthington of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	,, 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,, 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,, 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,, 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,, 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,, 8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	[illegible]
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	[illegible]
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	[illegible]
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	[illegible]
Do. do. do.	do.	,, 18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	[illegible]

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. a Crown	30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	29	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	,, 32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	,, 32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin.	,, 32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	,, 17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	,, 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	,, 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	,, 36	do.	quarts.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg	at Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	,, 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	,, 35	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	,, 25	do.	quarts.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Montheuil Franc fils ainé	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	,, 3	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do.	,, 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	,, 3	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co.	,, 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	,, 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville do.	,, 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte do.	,, 35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red......Pale Dry	,,	,,	30
Bronze do. White do. } Good Dinner Wines	,,	,,	24
Brown do. Yellow do. }	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,	,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	,,	,,	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	,,	,,	34
Do. Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. Do. .. Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	,,	,,	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } ,, Moselle { and Jordan }	,,	,,	39
HOCK......} MOSELLE......} ......Pints	,,	,,	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	,,	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	12
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	40
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	,,	,,	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	,,		
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica	,,	,,	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	,,	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	,,	,,	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	,,	,,	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	,,	,,	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	,,	,,	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSE, HARNESS, AND GHARRIE.—Rs. 700, parted with for no fault whatever. The owner proceeding home by the Mail. Apply to the Office of this paper.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—An English roan cob *Granite*, 15 hands, sound, aged, quiet: has been 18 stone and is up to any weight. Apply to Mr. GINGER.

THE Managing Committee of the AMATEUR THEATRICALS beg to announce that their next performance will take place at the Grant Road Theatre, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant. Early application for Tickets should be made to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort and Byculla.

NOTICE.—Consignees per *Montrose* wanted for G W 50 Cases Compound British Spirits—

Unless Boats are sent off for the same on or before SATURDAY the 5th instant, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on Deposits for *three months certain*, until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—A dividend of Rupees Thirty per Share, free of Income Tax, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum [redacted] December last, will be paid [redacted]r THURSDAY, the 10th [redacted] d until the 12th instant.

By order of the Board,
[redacted]ANGUS, Chief Manager.

[redacted] AND BUILDING [redacted]-THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Third Call of Rupees fifty (50) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 24th March, instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

ESPERANCE AND HANNAH'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

A RICH assortment of Pearl, Papier-mache, Scotch-wood and Blackwood Articles, combining usefulness with ornament, such as Writing Desks, Inkstands, Book-slides, Envelope Cases, Cabinets, Watch, Jewel, Card, Work, Stamp and Snuff Boxes, Cigar and Tobacco Cases, Card Trays, Pearl and Enamel Blotting Pads, and Card Cases, Picnic and Travelling Companions, &c. &c. &c

The above are inlaid with pearl, rich in design and make, forming a collection well worth inspection.

Portrait Albums, in rich binding of velvet and morocco, fitted with lock, inlaid with pearl, ivory, &c. &c.

Stereoscopes, Achromatic, and Opera Adjustment. Stereoscopic Views of the Exhibition, places of note in England, views in Egypt, &c., also a collection of Cartes de Visite.

A large and varied assortment of shooting tackle by J. Dickson & Sons, Sheffield, Powder Flasks and Magazines, Shot Pouches, Belts, Measures, Magazines, Primers, Cappers, Dog Calls, spare Springs, &c., Eley's Gun Caps, and Wadding chemically prepared and indented, and every requisite for sportsmen.

GLASSWARE FROM NASH & Co.

Tumblers, Wine, and Claret Glasses, Decanters, Finger Glasses, Waiters, &c. &c., Dinner and Breakfast Services.

Table Cloths, a variety of neat and handsome patterns, from Rs. 6 to 30.

Mappin's Razors, Scissors, Pen Knives, Table Knives, (Dessert) Carvers, &c.

Chubb's Paper, Deed, and Cash Boxes, of sizes.

Stationery—Overland, plain and embossed, Note and Chit Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Games.—The Circular Race, Parlour Bowls, German Tactics, Moorish Fort, Hard Lines, The Arena, Imperial Contest, Non Plus, &c. &c. Also Puzzles, Conjurer's Tricks, Card Alphabets, Whist Markers, Chess and Draughtsmen, &c. &c.

Meerschaum and Brier Pipes, Cigar and Fusee Cases, Tobacco in half pound tins, at Rs. 1 and upward.

Presse and Lubin's Perfumery Oils, &c. &c.

Herring's Magnetic Brushes and Combs, Rs. 5 and upward.

Crosse and Blackwell's and other celebrated makers, Oilman Stores, assorted Biscuits, &c. all perfectly sound and as usual, with us, moderately priced as will be observed:—Macaroni at 8 annas a pound, Sausages Rs. 5 per doz. Salmon in 1lb. tins.

Allsop's Beer bearing their new trade mark on lable and capsule, superior Brandy, and a further consignment of Sherry.

ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th March, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singa[illegible] Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, [illegible]ill be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 6 [illegible]. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on [illegible]f the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem. [illegible] &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by [illegible]rtunity.

CALENDAR—March, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

[illegible] Moon, Tuesday 8th ...... 8h. 50m. A. M.
[illegible] Quarter, Tuesday 15th...... 10h. 59m. A. M.
[illegible] Moon, Wednesday 23rd...... 3h. 16m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 31st...... 3h. 11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	4	Twilight ends 7.19.	6 18	6 6	7 31	8 9	1st March 1864. Time—7h. 58m.45s.7.
Sat.	5	Venus rises at 4h.23.	6 17	6 6	8 42	9 11	
Sun.	6	4th Sunday in Lent.	6 16	6 6	9 36	10 1	
Mon.	7	Perpetua, M.	6 15	6 0	10 24	10 46	
Tues.	8	Venus sets 3h. 39m.	6 15	6 1	11 8	11 29	
Wed.	9	Mars rises, at 3. 28.	6 0	6 7	11 51	—	
Thur.	10	Daybreak at 4h.51m	6 13	6 0	0 13	0 33	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Feb. 21	Kurrachee	Feb. 23
Agra	Feb. 18	Lahore	Feb. 24
Allahabad	Feb. 13	London	Feb. 3
Australia	Jan. 26	Mauritius	Jan. 11
Alexandria	Feb. 12	Madras	Feb. 26
Bangalore	Feb. 19	Malta	Jan. 10
Calcutta	Feb. 24	Meerut	Feb. 26
Cape	Dec. 28	Oudh	Feb. 20
Ceylon	Feb. 17	Punjaub	Jan. 27
Cochin	Feb. 13	Penang	Feb. 24
Delhi	Feb. 25	Rangoon	Dec. 6
France	Jan. 19	Suez	Feb. 13
Hongkong	Feb. 15	Singapore	Feb. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1864.

We have no particularly sanguine expectation that very brilliant results will spring from the new-born energy of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in Bombay, so long as the Bench only meets for the purpose of dividing itself into committees to discuss various questions and report or not report upon them long after the public has forgotten that they were ever raised. The Bench can only hope to gain public confidence and strengthen its position with respect to the local Government by showing a wish and a capacity to debate in open meeting matters which are now invariably referred to sub-committees. Nothing could well be more feeble than the attempts which the Justices now make, to practise the art of self-government. Two or three gentlemen hit upon some special grievance which they wish to abolish, and they forthwith get up a memorial for a special meeting to appoint a committee. It is certainly one step gained that there is now no more talk of "asking Government" to nominate a committee, but that the Justices themselves undertake this arduous labour. Well, the meeting is called; and, if the subject to be set before the committee have any relation to the municipal taxes, the Native Justices, who are almost without exception wealthy landlords and who are keenly suspicious of any movement on the part of the Bench towards making property pay its rightful proportion of the municipal revenue, muster in great strength, and, being always ready to vote as one man in defence of their threatened interests, can at any time turn the scale against European Justices who have no common cause or regular organization, and who indeed in general either know very little or care very little about the affairs of the town in which they live. There seems to be, also, among the leading Europeans on the Bench a feeling that anything like open discussion is very undesirable. At one of the recent meetings the proposer of the committee made concession after concession in as it were a pleading tone of voice, as if to say, "I will do anything you "like if you will but cease your opposition and "allow me to have my committee." This habit of shrinking from fair debate can have but one result: to keep the majority of the Justices in ignorance of municipal affairs, for the purpose of ministering to the vanity of two or three gentlemen who are fond of writing reports and making speeches when they are sure that they can have everything their own way.

The committee appointed at the special meeting on Monday last to report upon the possibility of abolishing the Town Dues will not, we fear, be as useful as it is "ornamental," to borrow a happy epithet bestowed on such committees by a speaker at a former meeting, in ridicule of the propensity which the Bench has for choosing as committee-men all the honourables it can lay hands upon, without reference to their fitness for the special work or their ability over-burdened as they are with business to undertake any new task. There is another point, however, to be noticed in the composition of this committee. One of the seven members chosen was Mr. Andrew Grant, who undoubtedly owed his election to the votes of the Native Justices. The latter, who had been really alarmed by some very radical speeches in favour of a revision or increase of the assessment on houses and lands, were delighted beyond measure when they found they had gained so able a champion as Mr. Grant, and applauded to the echo his defence of taxes which they had begun to fear could not be done away with except at their expense. It was not a little curious to hear so staunch a free-trader as Mr. Andrew Grant vehemently maintaining the justice and wisdom of these petty taxes on the principal necessaries of life, and asserting that their removal would not in any way benefit the poor, but would simply put so much money into the pockets of the petty dealers. Mr. Grant surely forgot for a moment the lesson taught us by the legislation of England for the last twenty years, that the abolition of these small taxes invariably lets in competition, and thus causes such a reduction in prices as very often gives the consumer an advantage greater than the amount of the duty taken off. One of the most objectionable features of the Cotton Frauds Act was the proposal to lay a tax of four annas on each bale of cotton exported from Bombay. If we wished to have a full and clear exposition of the evils likely to be caused by a duty which, petty as it is, cannot but be a great hindrance to trade, we should apply by preference to Mr. Grant rather than to any one else in Bombay. But how, in principle, do these duties on the most common articles of food and fuel differ from the duty on cotton, except perhaps in being more objectionable, inasmuch as they are paid by the poor whereas the cotton tax falls only upon the rich.

We shall await with some anxiety the report of the committee, which ought to be presented to the Bench within a month if it is to be of any use whatever. We are persuaded that the Government will never consent to the abolition of the *octroi* duties, unless some good substitute can be found for them, and that no possible substitute can be found but the re-assessment of the house and land tax. On another occasion we shall discuss more fully the incidence of the present assessment and its relative proportion to the probable annual value of property in the island of Bombay. Meanwhile, in face of the figures which were adduced on Monday to show that the amount raised by this tax has only increased by half a lac since 1860, it is impossible for the Justices to rest content with Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee's cool assurance that everything is as right as possible, and that, if the Bench will but stop meddling with matters of which it knows nothing, the assessment will be revised by the end of this year and may perhaps produce a lac and a half or two lacs more than at present in the year 1865. The admissions made by the Assessor are alone sufficient to prove that the way in which the tax on houses and landed property is levied is a reproach to the municipal administration of Bombay. Mr. Dossabhoy tells us that he brought the question of the insufficiency of assessment to the notice of the Municipal Commissioners five months ago, and that a revision was then ordered. Yet we know it to be a fact that it is only two or three weeks since the assessment for 1863, showing an increase over that for 1862 of not many thousand rupees, was sent in, so that the delay of more than a year which must take place before any revision is effected is granted by the Commissioners with the full knowledge that, in the opinion of the Assessor himself, the assessment on which collections are to be made during the year 1864 is less than it ought to be by two lacs of rupees. Surely some reform is needed, when such scandalous mismanagement is openly avowed by the officers of the municipal administration..

Watching, as we do, with sincere interest every step in advance taken by our native contemporaries, we feel it to be an act of kindness to point out to them any error into which their imperfect apprehension of the tastes and aims of Englishmen may lead them. Of this misapprehension there has lately been an example in an article in the *Indu Prakash* of the 22nd February, in which the Pulpit and the Press in India are admonished for their efforts to create a distaste for what that journal supposes to be a popular and harmless merry making of much social value, in that it assists the development of physical strength and enlivens our puritanical British nature. Now we do not ourselves perceive how the late, or any, contest in the prize-ring as at present constituted can be productive of those benefits to humanity which its apologist assumes for it. It is true that many men of good feeling and of some standing in society were present; but these men, we imagine, would not look upon the meeting as a merry one, but, if called upon to give reason for their presence, would rather attribute it to curiosity than to an anticipation of any amusement to be derived from a show of such a brutal nature and so utterly without an aim beyond that of an exhibition of the personal "pluck" of the combatants.

To a student of national characteristics the recent fight had an exceptional point of interest in the study it offered in the respective demeanour of the American and English champions: the former no bad illustration of the generally received idea of the American people, bold, boastful, confident, and incautious as to results, the latter, as became the representative (self-constituted) of English courage, quiet, undemonstrative, watchful of his opportunities and holding his strength in reserve that it might be used with deadly effect when occasion required; but, this element of interest set aside, what remains beyond a brutal fight, in which two men for no object but that of gain to themselves and their backers, bearing no animosity to each other, urged by no patriotism, no eagerness to defend or avenge the cause of the helpless or the innocent, bruise and strain flesh and muscles till conqueror and conquered are alike carried off the ground, scarcely breathing, shapeless masses,—and amid curses, yells, groans, and the display of some of the vilest passions that prey on mankind the cruel show concludes.

The fact that prize-fighting is illegal goes far towards proving that the nation has decided on its uselessness and corrupt tendencies; for, were it a simple merry-making or harmless trial of strength, it would surely not be put down, and its patrons compelled to engage a special train under some flimsy false pretence, to carry intending spectators to the scene of combat. While the men themselves hold no defined position in the commonwealth the arguments in their favour must be untenable.

If prize fighters were attached to our military establishments and served as models for training soldiers up to a state of physical perfection, or were themselves engaged in superintending national gymnasia, there would be a plea on their behalf which we cannot allow to mere pugilism. We would also suggest that the writer of the article which has elicited these remarks appears hardly to know the meaning of the term "puritanical"; the "sourness" of Englishmen must of course be a matter of opinion, and many men of sour temperaments might have been present, likely we fear to have left the ring more highly acidulated than on their arrival; but the "puritan" element so greatly in need of "enlivenment" would hardly be represented there. To be puritanical implies the being averse to all kinds of diversion even of an innocent nature, and people of such a disposition (and we believe that south of the Tweed there are very few,) would not risk their characters for gravity by contact with the doubtful society and unwholesome moral atmosphere of the prize-ring. The example of the trained and cherished athletes of the Mahratta courts is not, in our opinion, a point in favour of pugilism in England. Of what use, we ask, have such men ever been to their country or to any one but themselves and their vain-glorious masters? Have they made Maharastra free? Has their example made the youth of the Deccan bolder, more capable of endurance in the field of battle, or greater lovers of (that which must in justice be owned a characteristic of the English prize-ring) fair fighting? What Asiatics, barring a few noble exceptions who prove the rule, ever gained a victory by stand up, hand to hand fighting, when their object could be effected by less vigorous and safer if less honorable means? We think that Englishmen have little reason to be proud of or to patronise pugilism, and Orientals still less to sing the praises of a custom so unlike anything practised in the East that they can but imperfectly understand its nature and effects, and, therefore, must fail in the endeavour to compare it with the athletic shows of this country.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of discount for loans on Government Securities to 13; and for private bills to 15 per cent.

The public spirit which the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce lately saw germinating in the midst of the mercantile community of Bombay seems to have stopped growing and to have withered away all of a sudden; for at the adjourned special meeting yesterday to consider the report of the committee on the subject of railway terminus accommodation in the island, the Chamber had to wait a full hour doing nothing before enough members assembled to make up a quorum. Strange to say, the very gentleman at whose request the meeting had been adjourned never made his appearance at all. The fact is, however, that it was known no discussion would take place, the Chamber being happily unanimous in thinking that the junction of the two railways ought to be effected and the line from Waree to Boree Bunders taken up, if these measures be practicable, and that, if the plan thus proposed be impossible, at all events the Directors of the G. I. P. Railway ought to be compelled to bring their line into the Fort over arches at a high level, so as to allow free communication between the Native Town and the Bunders. The Railway Company has sufficient ground within the fences along its present line to allow of the viaduct being built without the expense of purchasing more property; and the chances are that this compromise will be adopted by Government.

From some Government proceedings placed at the disposal of the press, the *Madras Times* learns that the exact route to be taken by the railway from Cuddapah to Sholapore is still under deliberation, and that of the three alternative lines proposed, the one *via* Hyderabad continues to gain favour, and will no doubt be chosen. "Commercially, there is nothing, perhaps, to choose in any; and the engineering difficulties will probably be equal in each. Politically, neither the line *via* Bellary, nor that *via* Adoni is of any special importance, while the Hyderabad line both politically and socially; as well as from a military point of view, is of overwhelming consequence. The greater length of this route will of course entail a much larger expenditure on its construction than either of the others, and therefore a greater amount of guaranteed interest will have to be paid out of the revenues of the country, but looking at the number of important military stations which will then be connected by rail, the saving affected by military reductions which will then become feasible, will more than cover the additional cost; so that while the Company has nothing to lose by the adoption of this route, the country has much to gain, and as the Government truly remark 'the effect of the Railway upon the people of the Nizam's country, and especially upon the turbulent population of the city of Hyderabad, and its disaffected Chief and Nobles, by impressing them with juster ideas of our power and character, and bringing them into close communication with more orderly and civilised inhabitants of our own territories, cannot but be of great importance.' Should this route be the one finally fixed on, Bellary and its cotton district will not be allowed to suffer, as it will, if the suggestions of our Government be adopted, be connected with Cuddapah by a light branch railway, some of the permanent way of which as a main line being already laid down."

The Dean of Westminster has (says the *Spectator*) given two fine lectures at Edinburgh on the Hebrew monarchy in the time of Solomon. "He treated him as the 'true type of an Asiatic monarch,' quoting Hegel's just observation, that 'Europe could have had no Solomon.' 'To have had many such characters in the Bible would have degraded it to the level of ordinary history; to have one such was necessary to show that the concern we instinctively take in such men has a place in the designs of Providence and the lessons of revelation.' Solomon was, said the Dean, the great secular monarch and thinker of the East, who understood the importance of foreign affairs for his kingdom, and the value of a Board of Trade, imported horses from Egypt, concluded a commercial treaty with Phœnicia, opened up a commerce with the Red Sea, extended it even to Spain—'the Peru of the old world'—whence came fleets of gold, silver, peacocks, and apes,—and built the Temple (in proportions then considered most splendid) to serve as the effective centre of the nation, and yet did not affect to conceal from himself that the 'Heaven of heavens cannot contain Thee, how much less this house that I have builded!' He judged his people himself, with the rude sagacity and sovereign off-hand justice of a shrewd Oriental who loved his people. He devoted himself to natural science, and was probably the first professor of botany and natural history. The Songs of Solomon, suggested Dr. Stanley, may have expressed that delight in nature as nature which we associate so little with the Hebrew poetry. His Proverbs express the secular and wordly—Dr. Stanley might have said selfish—side of human shrewdness, for Solomon had in him much of the flavour of Dr. Franklin, and 'Poor Richard' has taken his cue from such sayings as 'He that is surety for a stranger shall smart for it, and he that hateth suretiship is sure.' Well might Dr. Stanley say that they are 'on a lower level than the Palms.' The Dean did fine literary justice, however, to the much misunderstood book of Ecclesiasties, in which he distinguished with true subtlety the double current of feeling,—the 'two voices' of cynical despair and of immortal faith which Tennyson delineates as conversing together in the breast of a modern doubter, in one of the finest of modern poems. The lectures were in many respects an era in the progress of popular knowledge of the Bible."

HOME GOSSIP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 3rd February.

The last fortnight has been one of much public anxiety, which you will share when its news reaches you. Are we to have war or peace? is the question in every mouth; and how it is to be answered depends almost more upon the fortuitous chances of the time, than upon any given or fixed principles of diplomatic conduct. Of one thing there is at least no doubt. Denmark was given no time to debate upon the question of the constitution to Schleswig, and the troops of Austria and Prussia are in full march upon the Eider, where those of Denmark, aided perhaps by Sweden, will meet them. The object of this ostensibly is, to occupy Schleswig as a guarantee for the fulfilment of the demand to repeal the constitution of Schleswig passed in November last, and the two powers who have assumed the lead, are apparently vying with each other as to which shall be first at the boundary, or display the greatest force in the field. All the smaller contingents are "no where," and perhaps it is better for the neutral powers, for the ultimate appeal must be to them, to have to deal with these two larger powers than with a mob of smaller ones. There have been rumours since yesterday of the nomination of 30,000 men for Denmark, with generals to command, materiel, and ships of war, but this does not necessarily make a war, and, I should think, no movement on our part could be attempted till the meeting of Parliament; the result of which will be anxiously looked for by you. There have been frequent Cabinet Councils and the resignation of Lord John Russell was currently reported on Saturday. He is, however, still in office: and as might be expected, there are a thousand rumours afloat. It will be impossible for Denmark to suspend the constitution of Schleswig without the vote of the Rigsraad, but Prussia and Austria have no respect for Parliament perhaps, and so insist upon an arbitrary decision on their demand. I think it will not be given. The Danes will not yield to demonstration even at their frontier, but will oppose it with all the means in their power. It is not probable that the invading force will try a *coup de main*, or that it will succeed if they do.

What, however, are we to do? Go single-handed into this war to help Denmark? I doubt it myself. France is quiescent, and her policy can be easily understood. If she move at all, it must be to occupy the frontier of the Rhine, and the war at once assumes a magnitude which cannot be estimated at present. France would put forth her utmost power to establish the Rhine as a frontier and maintain it, if only to seize Venetia, if not Rome also. Hungary is nothing with revolutionary parties, and would break out at once. There is already the Polish struggle in progress, and while it is, Russia, also menaced by internal discontent, would be powerless to join France against Austria and Prussia. We therefore shall not move, I think, until the question of war with Denmark by united Germany is past a doubt, and its grounds are distinctly understood: but, if after abandoning the constitution of November last, which we do not apparently defend, the Duchy of Schleswig is to be wrested by force from Denmark, in defiance of the treaty of 1852, then, and only then I think we shall declare war, and, perhaps be joined by France, but the Emperor is ever wary, and will no doubt hold back from actual hostilities as long as it is possible, that he may strike with the greater force when he does strike. But after all, what are individual guesses or opinions in this matter? There are many in England who would have war at any price, just as there are others who would have peace at the same rates. Can we do more than remonstrate after all? Are we, who are but parties to the treaty of 1852, to be more precipitate about war because the Prince of Wales has married a Danish Princess, than we should have been had he married another? and there should perhaps be as much sympathy with Prussia as with Denmark on family considerations. I do not believe this will be allowed to influence the question at all. I do not believe in a possibility of war, without the German demands are outrageous. If we join in a war eventually, it will be simply one to uphold our principles, and for the defence of treaties; but on the other hand, if Europe be plunged into war, it will be for the sake of a scramble for territories and unmooted rights, which, as the Emperor hoped, would have been discussed by a European Congress.

All other matters merge into the general question of Peace or War; and yet how much passes daily to interest one. You will see that Mr. Bright has been explaining or trying to explain his new political theory, that after all small holdings of land are the real means of creating his Utopia, and he has got Mr. Cobden to back him. I refer you to the *Times* for the speeches he has delivered and for the remarks upon them which are admirable. I think the evils of Hindu divisions and Cottier proprietary in India would have been an apt illustration of the mischief he would have put in operation here, and indeed it is quite impossible to understand that his delusions can be adopted by the shrewd practical people he addresses, the last on earth, one would think, to desire land, and the risk and labour of its cultivation. It is trite to say there must be high and low, rich and poor, such have ever been and such will ever continue to be, despite of Messrs. Bright and Cobden; but is melancholy to see able men like those who have been usefully practical, drifting into the shoals and quicksands of obsolete worn out theories, and making shipwreck of their political reputations.

There is nothing very remarkable in the literary world to bring to your notice; you will read with millions, Dicken's and Trollope's tributes to Thackeray in the *Cornhill*, and regret more than ever the loss of one who was but in his prime, and from whom so much was to be expected. Other men will doubtless come, excellent in their day, who will win fame, but Thackeray—and Dickens when his time comes,—long may it be deferred—will take higher rank with posterity than we ever have awarded them, among the humourist classics of England.

There are three African books going the round of the libraries, which will no doubt reach you—Speke's, Reade's, and Burton's. Of the three Reade's is by far the most entertaining, in many respects peculiarly interesting and valuable if you are a student of Negro-ology. He, at any rate conceals nothing, and his pictures and revelations have the merit of absolute truth, and undisguised savagery. He has wandered among the savage tribes of West Africa with the nonchalance of a tourist of Europe, and he has told truthfully what he has seen. Altogether, the pictures are of the very lowest order of life in the human animal, and the nature of them may be surmised. Mr. Reade's grand panacea for the African population is, that these Negro tribes should be speedily converted to Mahomedanism, which is rapidly progressing among them, and serves to counteract and prevent many of the social evils by which they are debased. Burton's account of the localities he has visited is of a more limited interest and observation, but he has established a great fact which our Government should not neglect,—that on the Cameroon Mountain there exists a fine healthy plateau from 7 to 8,000 feet above the sea level, within ten miles of the sea, with a climate corresponding with the Neilgherries or Mahabuleshwur, if not indeed superior to either; a spot which, as the western termination of the great central ridge of Africa, would lead to the exploration of the interior which would probably connect Speke's discoveries with Burton's.

The notice which appears in the Bombay papers, and which has been reprinted in England, of the munificent settlement of £15,000 on five youths belonging to India who shall resolve upon an English legal education by the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jejeebhoy does him extreme honor, and I need not dilate upon it more than to say how highly his liberality is estimated in England. But are there none of your Parsee gentlemen who will trust their children in England for education, no Hindus, no Mahomedans? It is notorious now that our climate agrees decidedly with natives of India, and those of my acquaintance who live here, not to mention lascars, and others who sweep street-crossings, servants male and female, &c., have on the whole excellent health, and for the most part dread the idea of a return to Indian heat. On that account therefore there need be no alarm.

For the rest let the advantages be considered, and they are very tempting. There is nothing that is not open to competition. The Indian Public Services, the English Public Services, Medicine, Surgery, and the Legal Profession, are all attainable. If prizes are not always won, superior acquirements, and above them a healthier tone and frame of mind are sure to be the consequence. I could add a healthier and more active body also; for the Indian as well as English boys would join in cricket and other manly sports at schools, and grow up to an independent character in England which I believe to be unattainable in India. Of such youths I do not despair to see many in England yet, and I honor those who will shew a way to gain true excellence and practically aid to attain it.

You will see by the *Times* how horrible a catastrophe has occurred in Chili. The *Times* and other papers improve the occasion by showing how dangerous our own public places of resort of all kinds are, especially churches and theatres, and I trust this horrible lesson may not be without its effect.

P. S.—While I was writing to you yesterday the first shots were being fired in the Austro-Prussia and Danish war, and to-day the Dannewirké may be attacked, as you may hear by to-morrow's telegrams which will not reach me in time to write to you. But it little matters now, and we have only to see hereafter what course European affairs will take, for to speculate upon them would be absurd. Even the Tories, with all their widespread and secret sources of information, are silent and will not discuss the question of peace or war probably till Parliament opens. If the Germans have attacked the Dannewirké, they will have encountered an almost impregnable position.

There is nothing new from America. The great armies are stationary, and the movements of guerillas too confused to be comprehensible.

(From another Correspondent.)

The habitual walker in London streets sees every day increasing signs that the "season" is very shortly to set in. The gay display of Christmas fruits and bonbons which overflowed as with a spring-tide Fortnum and Mason's shops has receded to its normal dimensions: the Canutes of the tea, coffee and wine departments have chid back the waves, and the steady serious supply of household goods has began. Though few families have actually come into residence, the throng of cabs and furniture vans has so rapidly augmented within the last few days as to prognosticate an early and full season. Nor is this to be wondered at. The stereotyped phrase of the House of Commons "whips" that "measures of importance will be submitted at a very early period" has this year more than a conventional meaning. The telegrams of yesterday leave but little doubt that Austria and Prussia are determined, if not upon war, at all events, upon seeking the chance of war arising; and an article in the *Morning Post* of the 25th instant, (which in France would have been marked "communiqué") gives full assurance that England will not be idle. As soon as the Sound is open an English squadron will in all probability enter the Baltic. As Russia, Sweden and France are understood to agree in action with ourselves, we may hope that a demonstration only will be sufficient: if not, the remark of Hamlet with respect to the self-same spot will again prove true. "Three thousand souls and thirty thousand ducats will not debate the question of this straw."

The Shakspeare Committee has met the fate of large and ill matched associations, an important body of the members having formally seceded. As the principle inaugurated in France and enthusiastically adopted in America of "Fraternité ou la mort" does not luckily apply to literary communities, Messrs. Tom Taylor, Theodore Martin and Co. are safe in person, and have free permission to enunciate their views, with which it is easy to sympathise.

It is difficult to believe that a body of men who have spent some eight months in inculcating various schemes, all of which seem tending to be addled, should in the remaining three months before April 23rd, produce a healthy and life-like offspring; and the seceding party have done wisely in separating their names from any plan of self-glorification which is like to be elaborated by the most active agents of the London Committee. As to the form of memorial, how any one can venture to propose a monument it is difficult to imagine. With the many fatal beacons which are already to be seen around us, our National Gallery, our Arch-Duke at Hyde Park Corner, and all the old familiar phases of ugliness which London presents, the man who dreams that we should obtain by any sum of coined money a shrine worthy of Shakespeare, must be of astoundingly sanguine temperament. Why not to complete the scheme, propose to purchase the Exhibition building, and place a giant statue of our poet under one of the glass cupolas. It is not yet too late: only one dome has as yet lost even its gilded spike, and the other is yet untouched. Pallas Athene might occupy the other bell-glass; and it would be appropriate to those who in 1862 saw often on that same spot the full blown dignity of a former *Athenæum* editor. But in sober truth I cannot understand any one offering to erect a monument in defiance of the glorious protest uttered by Milton in his earliest published poem:

> "What needs my Shakspeare for his honoured bones,
> The labour of an age in piled stones?"

The lines are too familiar to allow farther quotation, tempting though it be.

A Shakspeare theatre seems the only true and appropriate expression of the national reverence for our great dramatist. Nor need it be looked upon as disgraceful that managers should need to be subsidized into performing the master-pieces of the Drama. In all arts the highest productions will, by their very height, be practically inaccessible to the minds of the majority. Would Raphael's "Transfiguration" if exhibited at 1s. a head, bring as much money as Frith's "Derby Day." Does Tennyson attain to aught approaching the voluminous popularity of another T—— too well known to require me to do more than indicate him? There appears to be no good reason why the precedent set in the cases of Painting and Poetry by the National Gallery and the pension of the laureate, should not be extended to the Drama, so that a dramatic school, to train our actors into fitness for the highest efforts, and a theatre in which stage carpentry should be kept in due subordination to mental and physical training, may stand as the fittest recognition a nation can bestow on its highest and most universal genius. This would at all events save us from the disgrace of sending to the Theatre Francais for our "Hamlet and Juliet."

The public mind has not yet recovered from the startling news of Thackeray's death. Though he had long suffered from a troublesome ailment, it was not of a character dangerous to life, and the announcement took every one by surprise. In the *Cornhill Magazine* for February will be found an article by Dickens, a graceful and well worded tribute to his brother artist. But one cannot help reflecting how much more genial and grateful such an acknowledgment would have been during the life-time of its object. Who that remembers the melancholy smile with which Thackeray would advert to some proof of literary jealousy, his touching exclamation "why should these things be?" but must feel how futile the crowning of a bust as compared with the frank and hearty greeting of a brother. In his article Dickens alludes to the fact of their first meeting on the occasion of Thackeray wishing to become an illustrator of Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*. What a curious retrospective view does this anecdote lay open! The two artists yet unknown, the one engaged to write up to Seymour's engravings which were expected to sell the serial, the sudden discovery that the letterpress was the more valuable commodity in the joint venture, the consequent reduction of engravings from four to three, from three to two, Seymour's death, and Thackeray vainly proposing to fill the vacant place. Had he been accepted, should we have lost the novelist? I think not: and yet it is hard to say, for like comedians, who feel that the world has lost in them unimagined Hamlets, visionary Lears and Othellos, Thackeray to the last was singularly fond of designing illustrations which even when aided by the best technic skill, were most unsatisfactory embodiments of his own heroes and heroines. At all events we have to thank the critical judgment of Dickens who drove him from the graver to the pen, and sent him to offer *Vanity Fair* and the *Hoggarty Diamond* to obdurate publishers. A new Columbus hawking a world for sale and finding no purchaser.

The painters are all busy just now, looking to the approaching exhibition time, but I have left myself neither time nor space to speak of their doings, and what few minutes I had have been absorbed by a quaint architectural friend who got me to show him the Schools of Art, in order as he said to find out how you must treat a pig so as to insure his appearing in the perfected form of pork-chops and tooth-brushes.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

COCHIN, 24th February.

The only news to send you from this quarter by the present opportunity, is the alleged sinking of a native brig called the *Swoorna Letchmy* off Quilon, by the *Alabama*. I am not in a position to vouch for the truth of the rumour, but I give the following particulars which I glean from a letter written by the tindal to the owners of the brig here. The *Swoorna Letchmy*, tindal Rowther, left Quilon on the 10th February for Kolashagrapatam with a miscellaneous cargo, and on the 12th at 5 P.M. when near Cape Comorin, about forty miles off shore heard the report of a gun astern; they immediately saw they were pursued by a large ship (the letter does not say that she was a steamer) with a flag flying. They instantly proceeded to hoist the British colors, when another gun was fired, lodging the contents of the charge in the side above her copper, from which she began to fill and in no time went down. The ship did not stop to look at the injury she had done, and the men in despair took to the boats, and subsequently fell in with the *Veera Punjally*, another native vessel bound from Cochin to Colombo, who took them on board; this vessel touched at Tuticorin and the tindal dropped a letter to the owners here, relating the above particulars. Your readers will of course take the story for what it is worth. One man, I forgot to inform you, is missing from the *Swoorna Letchmy*. In a few days I shall be able to obtain further particulars. The rumour, meanwhile, has had a very bad effect on tonnage to Colombo, and no vessel can be prevailed upon to go south.

The weather is very hot, and the clouds of dust that fly about in the afternoon, anything but welcome just now. Cholera is still raging. A shower or two of rain just now would exert a most beneficial influence.

The price of cocoanut oil is rising and Rs. 74 to 74½ is the quotation. Some large transactions at these rates are reported. A brisk business is being carried on, and tonnage is plentiful. The *Philo* and *Maritzburg* have sailed for London direct. In my next I hope to give some figures of the exports of oil and yarn from Cochin to London this season.

OOTACAMUND, 25th February.

Mrs. General Coffin expired at 4 o'clock in the morning of Saturday the 12th inst., and was buried, at 6 P.M. on the Sunday following, in the grave-yard of St. Stephen's. This arrangement allowed of most of those who were attending service being present at the funeral, and the gathering was consequently large. Although 63 years of age, the loss of Mrs. Coffin is very much felt, for in a limited community like this, the removal of a single member by death makes a deep impression. It was the first mortality that had occurred amongst Europeans during the last eight months, besides proceeding from natural causes, from which you may judge of the salubrity of the climate of Ootacamund. I was rather amused at the correspondent of the *Times of India* saying, in his letter of the 5th, that there was no sickness prevalent, whereas at that very time there were several cases of pneumonia extant, and one of them despaired of by the doctors. Fever, too, has been raging extensively, masters and servants being equally afflicted. The disease assumes a low type, but harasses and debilitates excessively, rendering a change necessary in most instances. I am told that some time ago this form of fever shewed itself in Wellington, the military sanitarium, and almost assumed the features of an epidemic. It is said that the intention of building a health hospital in Ootacamund was abandoned in consequence; but this statement requires confirmation. It should be remembered that although fever prevails, it is never of a dangerous character; the elevation of the settlements, and their general healthiness, depriving it of every fatal tendency. The season of the year is that through which we are just passing, when the extreme dryness of the atmosphere, and the cold, chilling winds, suppress the action of the skin altogether. This year especially the season has been most trying, for there has not been a drop of rain since the middle of December last, whereas we usually have a few showers in January and February. Dr. Miller, the junior medical adviser here, has great faith in hydropathy, and I believe would organize an establishment for the water cure, if it were not for the uncertainty of his stay. Packing certainly seems to be efficacious in the worst forms of fever. Last year, a young lady who came up from Madras, took typhus fever from a little girl who imported it from Wynaad. She was given up by her medical attendant, and voluntarily proposed a wet sheet. Two packings completely restored her to health. I am informed that when the sheets were taken off, the exhalations from them were something dreadfully offensive, showing what a powerful extracting medium a wet sheet is, and that it in fact acts like a gigantic poultice. It is therefore to be all the more regretted that Dr. Miller's bird-of-passage residence amongst us, should deprive us of the benefits to be derived from a well organized hydropathic establishment. Such an establishment he is admirably qualified to supervise, having been for a considerable time at Malvern, and there studied the different phases of the water cure carefully and completely. The circumstance which precludes Dr. Miller from founding a cold-water hospital, operates prejudicially in other ways. The people here can never be sure of their medical practitioner, and the practitioner himself finds all his careful observation of the climate and diseases peculiar to it thrown away, at a moment when perhaps he begins to feel himself most at home, and better able than ever to prescribe for his patients with success. These are the effects of the system of constantly changing doctors; a system that has been more than once decried, and represented in all its pernicious bearings to the government. From the time when Bakie wrote, the first medical man who thoroughly analysed the climate of the Neilgherries, and pointed out their pathological influence on the European constitution, down to the present moment, it has been urged over and over again that diseases on these hills are peculiar to them, that they demand a treatment equally peculiar, and that local experience is essentially necessary in the practitioner. Yet the old practice of a periodical change of doctors is pertinaciously adhered to, entailing the double inconvenience of medical advisers strange to the residents, and a climate and diseases strange to the medical advisers. How the evil is to be remedied is palpably clear, but unfortunately the Government of Madras will not see that there is an evil, and matters are consequently allowed to take their usual course. To return from this digression to the present sanitary condition of Ootacamund—the fever to which I have alluded is affording ample occupation to the two doctors. They do not perhaps take such a remote view of its origin, but it is the opinion of an experienced individual here, that it is more or less connected with hepatic affections. Smoult says that there is great "liability to congestion from the sudden change of temperature, and the mischief arising from the susceptibility of the skin, between which and the liver there exists the most intimate sympathy, to atmospheric vicissitudes." The individual referred to, therefore, may not be far from right, but it is singular that the same authority, Smoult, observes of fever, that "fever is unknown on the hills, except when contracted previously in the low country." Smoult's book was published in 1857, since which time a great change has apparently come over the fever question.

General Williams, the gentleman who I told you had left this for Madras on his way to England, has stopped there, and will, I am told, succeed General Coffin in the command of the Southern Division. Captain Dawson, of the 60th Rifles, the Quarter Master General of this division, has just gone on to Madras to get his appointment to Rangoon, on a higher salary, cancelled if possible.

A case of child-exhumation that occurred in Coonoor recently, has been undergoing investigation here for the last two days in the Court of the Joint Magistrate. It appears that a native physician got the body of the child for the purpose of cremation and subsequent use in his medicines. Two respectable and wealthy native young men who were seen watching the process, have been taken with the physician, and the whole three are on their trial.

"Mount Stuart," the residence of General Coffin, has just been sold to General Madden of the retired service.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

BIMLIPATAM, 2nd March.

Steamer *Penang* sailed for Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

We hear that Mr. Bapoo Vithul, late of the Accountant General's Office, has been appointed Head Accountant to the Collector of Shikarpoor in Sinde.

From a Surat correspondent we learn that Mr. R. H. Pinhey will hold a durbar on the 5th instant, at his bungalow, prior to his leaving the city.

The Judges of the High Court, Appellate side, have disposed of a large number of cases, and there are now very few appeal cases remaining to be heard and decided.

Mr. Henry Coke, Educational Inspector Central Division, has proceeded to Rutnagherry to inspect the High School there.

Drs. Leith and Beatty, Major Martin, and Captain Close, have been appointed by Government as Commissioners to report on the sanitary state of the Presidency of Bombay.

Mr. James Burgess will deliver a public lecture in the Town Hall, in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 8 P.M., on the following subject:—Heavens and some of their adjustments."

We understand that the salary attached to the office of the Principal of the Elphinstone Central School is to be raised to Rs. 700, and that a competent graduate either of Cambridge or Oxford University will be brought there by the Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb, of the Bombay Civil Service, sometime ago attached to the North Western Provinces, has been appointed Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, General, and Financial Departments, in the room of Mr. J. B. Richey.

The monthly meeting of the Marathi Dnyanprasark Society will be held in the Elphinstone Institution, on the 4th instant, at half-past 7 P.M.; the members are requested to attend.

The fourth lecture of the Session of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution will be delivered by Mr. James Burgess, on Tuesday next, the 8th instant, at 8 P.M. in the Town Hall. *Subject.*—The heavens and some of their adjustments. The attendance of the public is invited.

An interesting case will be found below concerning the salvage of the ship *Sebastian Cabot*, which, it will be remembered, was towed into Cork derelict.

The *Contest*, Amy, from Liverpool to Bombay, has gone ashore on the coast of Ireland, but is expected to get off without much damage.

The following vessels have been spoken: *Sultana*, Liverpool to Bombay, December 28th on the Equator. *King of Algeria*, December 11, lat. 11 S. long 32 W. *Mydia*, from Liverpool to Bombay, steering south, December 27, lat. 15-50 N. long, 30-27 W.

The following vessels hence to Liverpool have passed St. Helena:—

Barbara, Wilson, Dec. 29.
Remington, Pearson, Dec. 24.
Diligentia, Porter, Dec. 29.
Veteran, Duncan, Dec. 21.
Sir John Lawrence (via Calcutta) Dec. 23rd.
Traveller, from Tuticorin, at St. Helena, Dec. 23.

Warning to Shipmasters bound for Havre.—At Havre all deep water vessels of whatever nation are required to produce a clean bill of health, signed by the French Consul from their loading port. They are otherwise liable to quarantine for three days. It is also necessary to state that many vessels have been fined for not having a manifest signed and dated by the master. The manifest is demanded immediately upon arrival by the port master: and if not ready when the vessel anchors a fine is the result.

The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company,—There was launched on the 1st ultimo, from the yard of Messrs. Blackwood and Gordon, Port Glasgow, a screw steamer of 377 tons, builders' measurement, of the following dimensions:—length 160 feet, breadth 27 feet, depth 11 feet. She is to be fitted with engines of 60 horse power, working up 120 horse power, by her builders. On leaving the ways she was named the *General Outram* by Miss Jane Hodgart, daughter of John Hodgart, Esq., of Bombay, and was moored alongside the builders' crane to have her engines put on board; when she will sail for Bombay.

The *Golconda*, one of the most recently built of the P. & O Company's steamers, is now on her way round the Cape. She will be employed between Calcutta and Suez. Three new vessels have been placed on that line since the loss of the *Colombo*, viz., the *Mooltan*, *Carnatic*, and *Rangoon*. The *Golconda* will make the fourth. The *China*, *Behar*, *Benares*, and *Jeddo*, have all been brought on the Bombay line within the past four years, in addition to which the *Bombay*, *Madras*, *Singapore*, *Ganges*, and *Azoff*, have been refitted and made equal to new boats. The *Simla* is now undergoing a thorough overhaul; when she is completed the *Aden*, recently arrived from China, will be taken in hand. The *Columbian* has also gone to Southampton for the purpose of being entirely renewed.

Medical and Physical Society—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society (being the last of the present Session) will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Saturday next, the 5th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the following will be brought forward:—1. On the mortality of the army in India, with reference to the Statistical Reports of the Army Medical Department, and the report of the commission on the sanitary state of the Indian Army. Communicated by the Secretary. 2. A brief review of the cases of dysentery treated in Nos. 5 and 6 wards of the European General Hospital, Bombay. By Assistant Surgeon Dymock. 3. On the waters of certain wells in Bombay. By Assistant Surgeon R. Haines, M.B. 4. On a new treatment of abscess of the liver, employed in four cases with success. By Assistant Surgeon H. J. Blanc, M.D. 5. Cases of "pleuritis" and "lupus." By Assistant Surgeon G. Sexton, M.D. 6. Case of poisoning by opium treated successfully by Belladonna. By Assistant Surgeon H. J. Blanc, M.D.

A marked improvement has taken place in the public health since the publication of the last returns, although the deaths from cholera and fever are still very high.

EUROPEANS:	
Cholera	1
Fever	0
Other diseases	3
Accident	1
INDO-EUROPEANS:	
Cholera	0
Fever	0
Other diseases	0
Accident	0
HINDOOS:	
Cholera	77
Small-pox	39
Fever	147
Measles	1
Other diseases	67
Accident & violence	3
MUSSULMANS:	
Cholera	7
Small-pox	18
Measles	1
Fever	42
Other diseases	26
Accident	1
PARSEES:	
Cholera	1
Small-pox	3
Measles	0
Fever	4
Other diseases	12
JEWS:	
Measles	0
Fever	0
Other diseases	0
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
Cholera	3
Small-pox	1
Fever	5
Other diseases	3
Accidents	1
NEGRO AFRICANS:	
Cholera	1
Small-pox	1
Fever	1
Other diseases	1
UNKNOWN RACES:	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	90	37	Nervous system	17	13
Small-pox	62	34	Respiratory system	23	22
Measles	2	16	Alimentary system	45	37
Fever	199	151	Leprosy	0	1
Sexual system.	3	1	Dropsy	0	3
Cachexy	25	17	Accident	6	4

SANITARY COMMISSION.

Under orders from the Government of India, a Sanitary Commission is formed as follows. The President and Secretary will be relieved of all other duty. The other Members will serve in the Commission in addition to their other duties:—

President.—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals A. H. Leith, M.D.

Secretary.—Assistant Surgeon T. B. Beatty, M.D.

The following Officers are appoited Members for so long as their other duties allow personal communication with the President:—

Major Martin, 4th King's Own (with the permission of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.)

Captain Close, Royal Engineers (when relieved of his duties in connection with the Engineer School by Captain Wilkins, R. E.

All Officers in the Government Service are requested to aid the Commission in collecting information, and in executing operations sanctioned by Government.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special meeting of this body was held yesterday in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce with a view to take into further consideration the Report of the Sub-Committee on Railway Terminus accommodation for Bombay. Andrew Grant, Esq., Chairman, in the chair, James Tweedie, J. Siegfried, J. L. Scott, W. Nixon, J. Achenbach, A. Brown, R. McIlwraith, A. Stewad, W. Cooper, A. D. Grant, J. Stewart, T. Booth, H. Brooke, R. T. Price, A. F. Wallace, A. J. Hunter, E. P. Repton, J. Bogie, E. Pennell, J. Sands junior, W. Walker, A. Maclean, P. Adams, R. H. Cama, and R. L. Tracy, Esquires. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman in bringing forward his resolution observed that the Report of the Sub-Committee met with very general approval by the mercantile community: but it would be seen that one member objected to going up to Government without any proposal, if Government had so far committed itself, as to render any change from the present line of railway impossible, for if it was virtually impossible it was no use to send it in; but that point was at present vague, as they did not know whether it was so or not; and it seemed to him, as well as to the whole Chamber, that if the 22nd section of the Sub-Committee's Report were a little altered, be thought that with the original plan thus altered the Chamber could hand it up to Government. He thought that was the only possible alternative for the public in Bombay, and they could not too strongly insist upon an alteration of the line of the G. I. P. Railway.

Mr. McIlwraith in seconding the motion observed that it could not be too strongly recommended, as such a measure could alone increase the public convenience, and relieve the traffic of Bombay.

Proposed by A. Grant, Esq., seconded by R. McIlwraith, Esq.—That the alteration noted below in the 22nd section of the Report of the Sub-Committee be adopted by the Chamber and forwarded to the local Government as the expression of the opinion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce with reference to the arrangements for Railway Terminus accommodation in Bombay. Should this be the case, the Committee would recommend to the Chamber to urge on the Government the absolute necessity of obliging the G. I. P. Railway to bring in the passenger line through the Native Town on a high level to the site proposed by Colonel Rivers, thus giving communication between the Town and the Bunders at all points underneath the railway, which they consider the only arrangements that will render tolerable the maintenance of the present line along the front of the Native Town.]

The meeting then dispersed.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(Before N. W. Oliver Esq.,—15th February 1864.)

A Sensitive Tar.—Richard Baker, seaman of the ship *Robert Ritson*, was charged with disobedience of lawful orders. It appeared from the evidence of the chief mate that directions had been left with the watch to call the cook at a certain hour in the morning so that the seaman belonging to the ship might get their hook-pots under weigh in sufficient time to turn to at the established hour for commencing the discharge of cargo. Yesterday morning the matutinal coffee was unprepared at the appointed time, the men were summoned to their daily toil, but objected to start without the accustomed stimulus of the "cup which cheers." The *chef de cuisine* was questioned, and that *artiste* declared he had not been roused up by the watch. That body had proved itself a "stopper," and had neglected entirely the duties entrusted to it, having kept no watch at all: being questioned they did not deny the soft impeachment. And upon being appealed to by the chief mate they went to their work at once, thus proving that when Jack can see a reason he is not always unreasonable. But in the rule there must be the exception. Whilst the the crew, as the chief mate imagined, were employed at the crank and in the hold, he walked forward and beheld the accused comfortably sitting upon a chest and discussing coffee and soft tommy. Disgusted at this shirking, the mate gave the offender a piece of his mind, and ended by telling him that he was not capable of doing his duty on board as an able seaman, and never had done it since their departure from England. The loafer proof against reviling, so long as it was simply confined to his shirking work, no sooner heard himself denounced as a man who could not do his duty, than he told the mate that his feelings had never been so "arrowed afore" and intimated his determination to do no more duty on board.

His Worship advised the man to go back to his duty, telling him the penalty of refusing, but all to no purpose, he persisted in his refusal and was sentenced to hard labour for four weeks, and to be sent on board at the expiration of the sentence.

A Desperate Ruffian.—A small specimen of the West Indian nigger named George Antigna, and holding the responsible situation of *boy* on board the steamer *Amberwitch*, was charged by the commander, Lieut A. Stiffe, late of the I. N., with the following atrocious offence:

On their passage to Bombay the captain thought it necessary, for some slight neglect of duty on the part of the juvenile, to order the boatswain to correct him, which operation was carried into effect. He (as he stated to the magistrate) smarting under a sense of injustice, the mate having told falsehoods to the captain for the purpose of getting him punished, and the captain refusing to hear what he had to say, said to the commander—"captain, I'll kill you," thereupon the skipper, shrieking to the carpenter (who happened to be near) for help, rushed on the desperate mutineer and with the carpenter's aid succeeded in securing and handcuffing him. The boy had been kept handcuffed for two days, and then had been released from the manacles but had still remained in confinement. The captain upon being asked by His Worship if he still continued in bodily fear of the boy, said "no! he thought there was no fear now he was in harbour; but he would like to get rid of the individual." His Worship said he had no power in that respect, if the captain wished to get rid of any one whose name was upon his articles, he must apply to the Shipping Master. As regard the offence the boy was accused of, that of making use of threatening language, the captain had taken out of the hands of the law the means of punishment, in the first place by flogging the boy, and afterwards keeping him in confinement; and secondly, by stating, as he had done in court, that he did not stand in bodily fear of the boy. Under the circumstances he could do nothing but discharge the prisoner.

Embezzlement of Income Tax.—Meeah Khan Hyat Khan, a collecting peon in the office of the Income Tax, was charged with the above offence. The prisoner had torn out of the bill book without authority a bill on Messrs. Crawford and Co., and had with the bill removed the counterpart from the book. Upon examination the amount was found entered as having been collected, but was not entered in the cash book, showing it had not been received in the office. Enquiry was made at Messrs. Crawford & Co.'s and the bill was produced, the manager and shooff saying the amount had been paid over to the man who had been in the habit of calling there for that purpose. They were invited to the office and the collecting peons having been mustered were paraded before Messrs. Crawford & Co.'s men, and the prisoner pointed out as the person who had received the amount. He, although able to sign his name in English, had signed the receipt in Guzerathee, and of course denied being the culprit. The evidence taken to-day was that of Major Curtis, the head accountant at the Income Tax office, and the shroff of Messrs. Crawford & Co. The prisoner stated that Mr. Barton would appear on his behalf, and His Worship postponed the case so that the advocate of the prisoner might have the opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses.

PLUCKED CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICE OF VAKEELS.

To the Honorable Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight, Chief Justice, and the Honorable the other Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The humble petition of Gunesh Babajee and others.

Most Respectfully Showeth,—That your petitioners, with a view to pass the examination for the office of Pleader came down to Bombay in the month of February last from the different Districts of which they are inhabitants.

2. That your Lordships having appointed a Committee to conduct their examination, they were examined by that Committee on the 10th ultimo, when

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some of them were plucked in the very first or paper examination.

3. But conceiving themselves to be aggrieved at the doings of that Committee, they, through their Vakeel, Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, presented an application to a Division Court on the Appellate side, composed of the Honorable Mr. Justice Forbes and the Honorable Mr. Justice Couch, praying for a dissolution of that Committee for a declaration that what the Committee had done up to that time was null and void and for the appointment of another Committee constituted according to Law to examine anew all the candidates for the office of Pleader.

4. But the application coming on, on the 18th ultimo, as a miscellaneous civil application their Vakeel, Mr. Nanabhai, addressed the Court at some length on one or two of the points raised in the said application, and was going to address it on the other points, when owing to the lateness of the hour and the importance of the subject matter of the application, their Lordships Mr. Justice Forbes and Mr. Justice Couch, adjourned the further hearing of it, saying, that it would be heard and disposed of on the Tuesday following by a Court consisting of a majority of the Judges.

5. But on the Tuesday following, however, instead of the rest of their application being heard, a rule passed by your Lordships in Chambers on that same day, the 23rd ultimo, was read out in Court to Mr. Nanabhai by the Honorable Mr. Justice Couch, who also observed that, if the applicants considered themselves aggrieved, they might under that rule present another application addressed to the Chief Justice and the other Judges of the High Court, and that that application would be by them considered in Chambers, it being in that case discretionary with them to hear the matter argued by counsel or not.

6. That your petitioners most respectfully beg to submit that, however proper and expedient the above rule may be, there is nothing in it to give it any retrospective effect, so as to dispense with the necessity of disposing of their application in open Court, as it was presented and partly heard before the said rule was passed.

7. That in the event, however, of your Lordships not being disposed to hear it in open Court, your petitioners would respectfully pray that it may not be disposed of in Chambers without hearing it argued there by their Vakil.

8. That the reasons which your petitioners have to urge against the result of the examination Committee being confirmed by your Lordships are:—

(a) That the Committee was not constituted in the manner required by Rule 2 of the late Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, which for ought known to the contrary is still the law on the subject.

(b) That the examination was not conducted by the whole Committee, as required by the said Rule, nor even by a majority of the members composing it, but by a minority of them.

(c) That questions were asked different from those intended by the Rules of the late Sudder Court in that behalf, and from what the Candidates, were led to expect from the practice of former Committees, which was this year departed from, notwithstanding an express declaration by the Court when applied to some months ago that the examination would be conducted this year in the same way as it had been in former years.

(d) That the questions were not intelligibly rendered in the vernaculars, and that when the working members of the committee were requested by such candidates as knew something of English to show them the English questions in order that they might understand the Vernacular translations better, their request was not complied with.

(e) That more questions were put than sanctioned by the rules.

(e*) That some of the questions proposed were, too general and involved, and others such as to be fully answered would require an amount of thought and exercise of the memory for which the time allowed was too short.

(f) That the committee has passed several men although that failed in obtaining the requisite number of marks, whereas other persons similarly circumstanced have been plucked by it.

(g) That a different mode of valuing the answers was adopted by this committee from that adopted by former committees.

9. For these among other reasons your petitioners humbly pray that your Lordships will be graciously pleased to order that a second examination be held in accordance with the rules of the late Sudder Court, which are still in force, and that such of them as may pass it be declared to be duly qualified for the office of pleader.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray;

NANABHAI HARIDASS, for the petitioners.

Bombay, 3rd March.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE J. H. HORE, ESQ.—29th Feb. 1864.)

Roopchund Hukumchund vs *Dhondee Hunmuntrow.*

Mr. Hormusjee for the plaintiff.

Mr. Harishunkar, for the defendant.

MARWAREE TRICKS.—In this action the plaintiff (a Marwaree) sought to recover Rs. 169-10-4. The defendant had passed to the plaintiff a promissory note for Rupees 355, mortgaging his hack buggy and horse for the better security of the amount of the loan. The plaintiff alleged that he had expended at the request and on the account of the defendant from time to time, several sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 191-14, consisting chiefly of monies disbursed to pay wheel tax bills, and stable rent on account of the buggy and horse mortgaged to him. The defendant was allowed credit in the amount of Rs. 377-4 being the total sum of the instalments paid by him on account. He (the defendant) admitted the execution of the note but denied that the plaintiff had ever paid on his defendant's account for tax bills or stable rent, and alleged that he had paid to the plaintiff more money than was actually due. In the course of the trial it was proved that the buggy and horse in question, as also another horse belonging to the defendant, were sold and the proceeds of the sale (Rs. 180) paid to the plaintiff. The defendant produced an account book written by the plaintiff in which he was credited with amounts of the daily instalments paid by him, and debited with the amount of the promissory note (Rs. 355) and other items (amounting to Rs. 98 only) consisting chiefly of advances alleged to have been made on account of tax bills and stable rent. It was explained on behalf of the defendant that whenever instalments were paid to the Marwaree, this account book (produced) was taken to him by the defendant or his wife for the instalments being entered therein, that the account book sometimes remained with the plaintiff for two or three days, and that on these occasions the plaintiff taking advantage of the ignorance of the defendant tampered with the account book, and made fraudulent entries on the debit side of the items referred to. This case lasted for more than three hours.

His Honor, in delivering judgment, observed that the promissory note is admitted, the only difficulty being in regard to Rs. 191-14, which the plaintiff alleges to have paid at the request and on account of the defendant, and of which the defendant denies having received a single pie. The evidence adduced on behalf of the plaintiff consists in his oral statements supported as they are by the entries in his own books. The plaintiff alleges that there was a second book given to the defendant, the existence of which is denied by the latter. It was negligence, no doubt, His Honor remarked, on the part of the defendant to have allowed the plaintiff to make false entries in the books, but taking the ignorance of the defendant into consideration, the entries of themselves afford little evidence on behalf of the plaintiff who should have known that a stricter and more satisfactory proof was required of him. The circumstance that the tax bill were in the possession of the plaintiff did not in the opinion of His Honor show anything in favor of the plaintiff, as His Honor considered that as the Marwaree had in all probability the possession of the buggy and horse at the time of the mortgage, and as he was the registered owner of them, the bills could not have been delivered by the tax officers to any one but the registered owner. Under these circumstances His Honor was of opinion that the actual payment of the several items in question was not proved, and he gave a verdict for the defendant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A RIDDLE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—If things go on at the same rate as the last accounts from the Skating fields of Paris would lead us to suppose the Empress will be the most wonderful woman in the world. No doubt you will ask, why? Why because she will make Crinoline be Bombayine. DIO.

STATUES TO GREAT MEN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—You newspaper-wallas have a powerful influence on the public mind. The *Indu Prakash* recommended that a statue should be raised in honor of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett; the recommendation was acted upon by a few select friends of the hon'ble gentleman. Their attempts are so successful that a requisition for convening a public meeting has been made by some of the leading men of the community. Some of them have subscribed against their own will. The *Native Opinion*, the other day, put before the public the strong claims of His Holiness, Jadunathji Maharaj. I am not aware whether the suggestion has been taken up, but I am sure that the Bhattia community will not fail to avail themselves of the recommendation, coming as it does from the exponent of native opinion. As I am a Poonite, I thought the *Dnyanprakash* would advocate my claims, but I see that he is in sound sleep. It therefore becomes my duty to appear myself before the public and advocate my claims myself. If I keep silent for fear of being noted down as an impudent man, this splendid opportunity will be lost. I therefore see no better medium of advertising my claims for a statue than the columns of your paper. The honorable councillor claims a statue for his being a great banker and president of the Bombay Association, and His Holiness Jadunathji for his defiling the young Bhattia women, and also for his voluntarily appearing in the late Supreme Court to vindicate his "character." My pretensions for a statue are equally strong. I have pre-eminently distinguished myself in my own sphere. My name tells that I am a heartless scoundrel in the disguise of a gentleman. My profession is to live on the guileless public. I have enriched myself by defrauding the public. The immense wealth which I have collected is not acquired by honest means but by my exquisite skill in swallowing the deposits of helpless orphans and widows. Many widows and orphans now and then come to my house to demand the deposits. I never allow them to approach me. That women should not publicly speak with gentlemen (for whom I pass) is a good custom of ours and greatly assists me in avoiding the demands. They never speak with me for fear of entailing disgrace. Sometimes these orphans and widows shed tears for their money. But I pass on pitying them; certainly not for their helpless condition, but for their love for money, which they forget is lodged in the safe custody of one who can never be prevailed upon to part with it by their own tears.

My splendid house furnished with every variety of furniture induces every new jeweller to come to my house and present their most valuable articles for sale. I ask these dealers in precious stones to leave the articles with me for inspection. Frail human nature!! These poor creatures are deluded by my external appearance and therefore do not even hesitate to comply with my request. More than once I have succeeded in this highway robbery. The most valuable jewellery which my beloved wife wears is got by such means.

Do you think that your vigilant police commissioner is not acquainted with these things? He knows me and my practices perfectly. But he dare not touch my hair. Whenever he sees me, he laughs in his teeth.

Are not these marvellous exploits? Do they not show that I have a heart which exceeds in hardness of the generality of the people? Do they not excite your admiration? For all these good qualities, do I not deserve a purse, a bust, and a statue? If you say no, I can but infer that you cannot appreciate true merits.

3rd March. BHAMATA.

THE HONORE MURDER CASE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have just seen your issue of the 30th January containing your remarks on my letter to you of the 19th January. You state, "Our reporter most correctly gave the general purport of Mr. Anstey's speech on the appeal from the Honore court in this case. The High Court did reverse the decision of that inferior court, and for the reasons assigned, Mr. Anstey's citations from Guy, West, and other medical writers, were most accurate. The evidence of Dr. Ross, far from being misrepresented by Mr. Anstey, was read from the Honore judge's own notes, signed by the doctor himself, and the High Court as well as the counsel had those notes before it."

I *did not* state in my letter to you, that your reporter had not correctly given the general purport of Mr. Anstey's speech, &c.: I only thought it charitable towards Mr. Anstey to attribute, what I now see to be, the deliberate mis-statements he must have made regarding my evidence, to a possible error on the part of your reporter.

I *did not* state that the High Court *did not* reverse the decision of the inferior court, and so much of your remarks is entirely irrelevant to the subject of my letter. I *did not* state that Mr. Anstey's citations from Guy and West (for I saw none others mentioned in your report) were incorrect, but simply that they had no correct bearing on the subject under notice. I could fill your columns with citations to prove the correctness of my views. My evidence *was* mis-quoted and mis-represented by Mr. Anstey (supposing your report to be as you say correct), was *not* read from the judge's notes signed by me, was *not* read I'll venture to state, in the form published by you, from the judge's notes at all. You state that the two witnesses who deposed to my "neglect of duty in respect of the autopsy" were "not witnesses at all for the defence * * * They were Crown witnesses." On enquiry, for in truth I did not know who had appeared as witnesses or what they said, further than what my evidence was pointed to, I find that one of these witnesses was a witness, though we may believe an unwilling one, for the prosecution, the other was a witness for the defence. The judge who tried the case was so satisfied that they spoke what was untrue, that he did not even think it necessary to recall me to contradict it, or to summon the dressers and hospital servants who could at once have shown the falsity of their story. You go on to state, "Dr. Ross, not contented to deny the charge, would have our readers believe that the man" (there were *two* men) "who makes it, was one of the witnesses for the defence, knowing all the time that that he was their prosecutor and the chief witness against them." As I stated in my former letter, I did not even know that any attempt had been made to cast a doubt upon my having performed the examination, as I detailed, until I saw the report of Mr. Anstey's speech, in which that attempt is mentioned. *Why* was it that the attempt was not made when the case was investigated and tried by the magistrate, when there were abundant witnesses at hand to disprove their story? Was the memory of these witnesses fresher than at first, after the lapse of many months? There is no doubt that the witness "Jetti," though nominally on the side of the prosecution, was most favourably disposed towards his relatives the prisoners; and that he would say for them what he could, without fear of being tried for perjury. The other witness was undoubtedly one for the defence, and a man of such a stamp as, in conjunction with other circumstances affecting his evidence, to lead the judge at once to see the falsity of his statement, so much so that he did not even think it necessary to summon the evidence he might, to show the correctness of his opinion.

You are incautious in making use of the expression (indeed in writing of the case as you have done at all) "not contented to deny the *charge*"—for I am certainly not aware that any charge was brought, and I think you had better rest content with the ruling of the judge who tried the case, as regards that part of my evidence.

You state, "How is this Dr. Ross? Far from discrediting that man the court believed his evidence, to the extent," &c. &c. Is it not possible to believe one part of the evidence, and to discredit another? For the greatest liar must speak truth sometimes, while the most honest and truthful man is liable to error. As an instance, I quite believe you when you state that your reporter "most correctly gave the general purport of Mr. Anstey's speech": but when you state that "the evidence of Dr. Ross far from being misrepresented by Mr. Anstey was read from the Honore judge's own notes signed by the doctor himself," I disbelieve you, and, pardon me, think you guilty of an untruth.

In fact the statement shows the lamentable ignorance you labour under as regards the law on the subject of the examination of witnesses in criminal cases, and the worth of your criticism. I again deny that I gave any such evidence as Mr. Anstey attributed to me, and tell you that the true version of my evidence which I contrasted in my letter to you with Mr. Anstey's mis-statements was taken, word for word, from a copy of my deposition lying at the time before me.

I may add, that I did not "rail" as *you* state against the High Court, or your reporter, or Mr. Anstey. I simply laid before you the true version of my evidence which had been perverted by your reporter or Mr. Anstey. The latter had, I believe, a perfect right to make with impunity whatever mis-statements he chose, although every one may entertain his own opinion of him for so doing; your reporter had *not*, but I gave him ample opportunity for apology and retraction. The High Court I did not mention in my letter at all, further than to say that the trial was held before it. Your statement, therefore, that I railed at it, is *untrue*. Allow me to recommend for your perusal Chapter XXI. of the Penal Code, on Defamation, as well as my evidence, a copy of which I would send you, were it not that you pretend to be so well informed already. You will, I trust, have sufficient good taste and sense to apologise for the repeated mis-statements which have appeared in your columns regarding me. I shall otherwise claim the protection of the law from cowardice which can strike a foul blow, and lack the moral strength, to make amends for it. I may add as not being irrelevant to the subject, that one of the vakeels for the defence in the case above noticed is at present under trial under an accusation of attempting to bribe the witnesses opposed, and others, in a case in which he was engaged.

You say that you derived your information from the best authority. *Can* it be that by "best authority" you mean Mr. Anstey himself? *Can* it be that the report of his own speech was written by the same hand as the erroneous one of the Chief Justice's remarks?

I don't take in the *Bombay Gazette*, and have *only now* had an opportunity of seeing your issue of the 30th, otherwise you would have had my answer (the last I shall offer you in this form) to what I shall out of politeness term—your mis-statements—long ere this.

ÆNEAS M. ROSS, Civil Surgeon.

Honore, 27th February.

⁂ Has poor Dr. Ross no friends to take care of him, and prevent him from writing letters of this kind?—ED. *B. G.*

SPORTING.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Second Day, Thursday, 3rd March.

THE gathering this evening showed that a little more interest was taken in the rifle shooting of the Association, as the ground was tolerably well attended both by the shooters and spectators, amongst whom we noticed many a fair equestrian, and the whole scene was much enlivened by the lively strains of the Governor's band which was in attendance.

The prize shot for this evening was the "Stranger's Plate" at the three different distances. The shooting at the nearest distance did not exhibit that skill which was shown at the middle distance, when it became evident that the prize lay between Messrs. Blair, Beynon, and Turner, the last named, however, carried it off at the 1,000 yards distance: from which point the accuracy of the shots much fell off in consequence of darkness coming on, and the hour becoming so late that the match for the second prize (a sweepstake) was unavoidably postponed till Saturday next, on which day the gathering is to take place at half-past two in the afternoon instead of half-past three o'clock. It may be added that the wind was blowing tolerably fresh from the west which may in some degree account for the bad scores of several of the shooters otherwise deemed good marksmen. The following is the score of the shooters yesterday, which shows the steadiness of Messrs. Beynon and Turner who, doubtless, are the crack marksmen of the season:—

"The Strangers Plate," value Rs. 250, to be shot for by "All comers," in any position, with Rifles of any make or description, at 600, 800, and 1000 yards; 5 shots at each distance. Entrance fee Rs. 10.

All winners of prizes (except Sweepstakes) at any of the former, or present, annual meetings of the Rifle Association of Western India, at Poona or Bombay, will be handicapped as follows:—

2 Points each at 600 yards.

1 Point each at 800 and 1,000 yards.

Winners of more than one prize, as above specified, will have two additional points deducted from their total score.

		600 Yards.					Points.	Hits.	Marks.
		1	2	3	4	5			
1	H. Gamble	2	2	2	1	2	9	5	14
2	T. R. Booth	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	3
3	D. Robertson	2	2	2	1	2	9	5	14
4	D. B. Beynon	1	1	1	3	0	6	4	10
5	J. Blair	3	3	R	2	3	11	4	15
6	T. Jervis	1	1	1	1	2	6	5	11
7	G. Whitley	2	2	0	2	1	7	4	11
8	D. Maclean	0	2	1	2	3	8	4	12
9	H. B. H. Turner	2	2	1	3	3	11	5	16
10	W. H. Crawford	0	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	T. G. Sturt	R	1	2	0	2	5	3	8
12	W. E. H. Ellis	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	5
		13	18	10	17	19	77	42	119

	800 Yards.					Points.	Hits.	Marks.
	1	2	3	4	5			
H. Gamble	1	3	0	2	0	6	3	9
T. R. Booth	1	1	3	3	1	9	5	14
D. Robertson	0	3	2	1	2	8	4	12
D. B. Beynon	2	2	2	2	3	11	5	16
J. Blair	3	0	2	2	0	7	3	10
T. Jervis	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	3
G. Whitley	2	2	R	2	1	7	4	11
D. Maclean	0	R	R	0	0	0	0	0
H. B. H. Turner	2	3	1	2	3	11	5	16
W. H. Crawford	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
T. G. Sturt	3	0	2	0	3	8	3	11
W. E. H. Ellis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	17	14	12	14	15	72	34	106

	1,000 Yards.					Points.	Hits.	Marks.
	1	2	3	4	5			
H. Gamble*	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
T. R. Booth*	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
D. Robertson*	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
D. B. Beynon	1	2	0	0	0	3	2	5
J. Blaia	2	0	R	0	0	2	1	3
T. Jervis*	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. Whitley	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
D. Maclean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. B. H. Turner	2	1	2	0	0	5	3	8
W. H. Crawford*	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. G. Sturt*	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. E. H. Ellis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	3	2	0	0	11	7	17

* Retired from the contest at this stage.

Grand total of the points, hits, and marks shot at from 1000 yards.

1	D. B. Beynon	20	11	31
2	J. Blair	20	8	28
3	G. Whitley	15	9	24
4	H. B. H. Turner	27	13	40
		82	41	123

BENGAL.

THERE has been another fire in the river, in this case a ship loaded with saltpetre, the *North Atlantic*, lying off Colvin's Ghaut. So far as we can learn, the fire commenced at about four yesterday morning and lasted till nine. Some wretched apologies, for engines were on the bank but could do nothing, and it took twenty shots from two siege guns before the vessel, which had with some difficulty been hauled out of the tier, could be scuttled. The enquiry into this affair should be of the strictest, and we trust, in the interests of the port, that something may be done towards organising an effective Fire Brigade. At present there is worse than nothing of the kind; a most disgraceful confession for the metropolis of India.—*Englishman, February* 22.

WE regret to hear that cholera has broken out in a most virulent form in the districts of Bhowanipore, Kalli Ghat, and Chetlah. Our informant states that no less than 40 deaths daily are occuring in Bhowanipore alone. The cause of this mortality has been, and perhaps correctly, attributed to the want of any conservancy arrangements in these neighbourhoods. Dead bodies, we are told, are to be seen floating upon the Kalli Ghat river, poisoning the air and offending the senses of sight and smell. No arrangements have been made to put a stop to this nuisance, and the epidemic rages accordingly.—*Hurkaru, February* 23.

WE understand that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the proposition submitted, some time ago, by the Board of Directors of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company in London, to raise an Insurance Fund to provide the Company's property against risk by fire. If we are rightly informed one half per cent. from the profits of the traffic is to be appropriated to that Fund.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 24.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Richard Thomas Martin, a member of the Calcutta Bar, who died yesterday at his residence, at the early age of 27. Mr. Martin came to this country some two years since, and commenced his professional career under very distinguished auspices. His health, however, during the whole of his residence here, has been such as to prevent him from taking the place at the Bar to which his undoubted talent entitled him, and latterly altogether to preclude him from any professional exertions. Mr. Martin was the Editor of the *Indian Jurist*, and during the temporary absence of Mr. C. S. Hogg last year, officiated as Administrator General of Bengal.—*Id.*

SEVERAL enquiries having been made of us in consequence of our Editorial of the 20th, regarding the Cachar outrage, we therefore publish the following particulars from a letter in our possession:—

"On the 4th current, Thompson came here from Khunlah Ghat, and returned on the 6th. He came to settle his accounts. On the night of the 8th, when sitting in his hut writing, he was attacked by some thirty Munnipoories, who cut him about fearfully with their *daws*, and would have murdered him, but that he got to the river and swam across, they firing at him with his own gun as he swam. However, he got off with his life, but has had a most narrow escape. They looted the place, and what they did not take away they smashed. They broke open the cash-box, and stole the money. Thompson is in the station in the Doctor's hands. He is getting on pretty well, and is in no danger. I have offered Rs. 500 for the apprehension of the men who did it. Unless they are apprehended Thompson's life will not be safe there. They were not his own coolies, but some out-siders, so far as I can find out, as some of his own men were maltreated. His *khansamah* and *pawneewallah* were beaten; but his sweeper's head was split for him, and he also had a narrow escape."

We hope that the Cachar officials will act promptly and severely in this matter, and not rest till these villains are apprehended and brought to punishment.—*Id.*

WE have frequently alluded to the inroads of the barbarous Muneepoorie. Whatever the cause may be, they are at present very dangerous neighbours, and keep Cachar in a chronic fever of excitement. It is only the other day we reported the murder of a Frenchman, who, however, ventured amongst the Muneepoories; now we have to write of the attacks of the barbarians. The tea-planters of Cachar are obliged to carry rupees from distant treasuries to their factories. To all representations of the danger of doing so, and the remedy which could be easily applied, the Government turns a deaf ear. Now as planters' servants carrying bags of rupees from Silchar or the Government treasury to the distant factories must be a great temptation to the tribes living in the neighbourhood in independent territory, it will be well for the Government to look to it. The increasing number of plantations and the consequent increase of capital to be carried about in bullion is making this a serious question to the planters in Cachar. We hear of one instance which occurred about the 8th or 9th of this month. The servants, chuprassees, of a plantation were taking Rs. 3,000 from the treasury of Silchar, and on the night before starting a bag containing Rs. 1,000 was stolen. Of course no one knows any thing about it: the police are examining and reporting, but nothing has as yet transpired. So much for being obliged to carry money in bags to a distance. But this is not the greatest evil: the planters have to trust natives with carrying rupees to a distance which takes six days to travel. The temptation of this is what we allude to: the Muneepoories and tribes living in the independent States will not be able to resist this long. At present there appears to be no sufficient police, and the planters write in great alarm at the prospects they have before them. It would be well if some satisfactory arrangement were made soon, before the tiger tastes blood, or the Muneepoories bag a *purlishman*, Feb 24.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY, IRELAND—DUBLIN.

THE SEBASTIAN CABOT, OF LIVERPOOL, AND CARGO.

(From Mitchell's Maritime Register.)

(Before Judge Kelly.)

THE judgment reserved in this case has been delivered as follows:—

Judge Kelly: The ship Sebastian Cabot, of Liverpool, 898 tons, of the admitted value of 7,500*l*, and her cargo then on board, are used in this court in two separate actions—In the one by the Owners, Master, and Crew of the barque Archipelago, of South Shields; in the other by the Owners, Master, and Crew of the steamship European, of Limerick—the petitioners in both cases praying to be rewarded, as in derelict Salvage. These actions were tried separately, occupying the Court seven days; and I will now set out the grounds and circumstances, as they have been established in evidence, upon which, in each case, beginning with the earlier one, I pronounce the following judgment. A little after daybreak on Saturday morning, the 10th of October last, the Archipelago, 267 tons, 10 hands all told, 11 days out from South Shields, on her voyage to Vigo, in Spain, with a cargo of coals, was about 65 miles W. S. W. of the Lizard, when her Mate (Spiller), then in charge of the watch, observed a flashing bright light a-head of the barque, and believing it to be a signal of distress, shaped her course direct for it. About 7-30 A.M., the weather being then dark and very hazy, a large ship was observed by him about half a point on his weather bow, and distant about three miles, bearing W. by S., rolling heavily in the trough of the sea, with her ensign, union down, from the gaff end, under double reefed topsails, apparently disabled, and in distress. That ship was the Sebastian Cabot, Hopkinson, Master, and 24 hands which had sailed from London on the previous 24th of September, bound for Bombay, with a cargo of merchandise of the admitted value of 100,185*l*. She had encountered, it appears, bad weather coming down channel, and the entry in the log of the 10th, the day previous to her being come up with by the Archipelago will best describe her actual situation. It is as follows:—"Strong wind and high sea, ship pitching heavily. At 2 o'clock a heavy sea struck the rudder and washed it away; shortened sail immediately to double-reefed topsails, and hove the ship to, she being unmanageable. Sounded the pumps and found she was making a large quantity of water by the stern post. 8—Ship making a deal of water; all hands to the pumps, and they only just able to keep her free. Midnight—Ship gaining water on us. Daylight—Light breeze and heavy swell, the ship gained 21 inches in two hours." As proof that these details were stern reality, within one quarter of an hour after, having been observed, and before the Master of the Archipelago had determined upon the adoption of any course with regard to her, the Sebastian Cabot's longboat was seen approaching the ship, having on board of her the Master, Officers, and entire Crew, 26 in number, together with the Master's clothes-chest, his chart-chest, his two chronometers, the men's bags, beds, and chests, and their live stock. On coming alongside everything was put on board the Archipelago, and taken below at once, all the boat's people also going on board, and making fast their longboat to her stern. The explanation was a brief one, Hopkinson, the Master, as he was stepping over the rail, saying to Beasley, the Master of the Archipelago:—"Captain, you have been kinder to us than that chassemaree (alluding to a French vessel which had crossed his bows just before); we had hailed him to take us out, and he would not." Hopkinson's further evidence then is as follows:—"When I told Beasley that I had lost my rudder, and that the ship was making water fast, and gaining on the pumps, Beasley replied, 'it is a pity a ship like that should be lost, and volunteered to assist and stay by me and take a tow-rope from me, and do all he could to get the ship back into the channel or into port. I then asked my men if they would go back, as Beasley would render them assistance, but got no answer from them. Beasley then asked them would they go back if I gave them 2*l* or 3*l* a man. The men did not accept the offer, expressing their doubts if it would be paid. Beasley then asked them would they be satisfied if it were put down in the articles, and he to endorse them. They made no reply, but went forward. Beasley's evidence, in full unison with this, goes further. He states that, getting the Mate of the Sebastian Cabot on deck, he said to him, "You are a young man, and your Captain is an old man. If that ship is picked up the Underwriters will never forgive you the longest day you have to live—you will have a black mark against your name." To this the Mate replied, "I don't know what he left her for. She was not making that much water. I never knew a word about it until the longboat was alongside, and the men's traps in it." To which Beasley replied, let us go below and persuade them to go back. Beasley then went below and persuaded Hopkinson, and promised him every assistance in his power. Upon which Hopkinson, looking up said to his Mate what do you think; will the Crew go back? To which the Mate replied no; I don't think they will. At any rate, said Hopkinson, we can try them. That's right, said Beasley. Let us away up, and try them. Beasley further states that his own Mate then coming up, and asking his permission to get out their boat to look at the ship, he bid him do so, adding, "But let us give them a chance to get back to their ship." And in another part of that transaction he says, "That in pursuance of his agreement with the Master of the Sebastian Cabot, he was to stand by and save life." The boat, being by that time got over the side, was manned by the Mate and three hands of the Archipelago, and was pulling away when Hopkinson and his Mate jumping in, they all proceeded towards the Sebastian Cabot, upon nearing which Hopkinson swung himself out of the boat into her forechains, and was first on board his own ship again, all the other hands getting into her aftewards on the spar deck. The Court has rehearsed all this evidence the more minutely, because upon the due consideration of it in all its combination of facts, and conversations corroborated as these are by the Officers and Crews of both vessels, the Court has been enabled to say that it entertains no doubt that at the time when the Master and all hands of the Sebastian Cabot boarded the Archipelago the Sebastian Cabot was in fact and in law derelict. Neither does it entertain any doubt that at the time when, by the manly sympathy and generous forbearance of Beasley, Hopkinson, encouraged by his promise, and stimulated by his remonstrance, was persuaded by him to return, and did return, to the Sebastian Cabot, and retake possession of her in his recognised authority as Master. Beasley, contenting himself with having made an agreement to give him, as such Master, every assistance, the character of derelict ceased to be that of the Sebastian Cabot. Now, to resume the statement of the facts. Within half an hour after his return to the ship the pumps were sounded, and three feet 6 inches of water were found, and the warps were got up and made fast to the Archipelago, which wore round and had come up under the lee for the purpose. The towing commenced about 9 o'clock, the course, N. E., and a moderate breeze from W. S. W., with the intention of bringing the vessel to Falmouth, and between that hour and night the Crew of the Sebastian Cabot returned to her as no opportunity was afforded them during the day of so doing. About 3 o'clock the Star of Peace, a schooner, hove in sight, and Beasley having engaged its assistance, the schooner, remaining ahead, passed a hawser to the Archipelago, and continued to tow until 11 o'clock that night, and then casting on, proceeded direct to Falmouth under engagement to send out a steamer to take her place. In the afternoon of Saturday, Beasley, having gone on board the ship, and remained there all night, appears to have exerted himself during that time for her benefit in giving advice as to stopping the leak, in offering money to the men at the pump to continue steadily at it, and in suggesting the making and shipping a temporary rudder. To the last mentioned circumstance Hopkinson lends his testimony when he deposes that his reply to that suggestion was "that he could not spare men from the pump." Upon the return of Beasley, at 1 o'clock on Sunday, to his own vessel to superintend the towing, he sent his Mate (Spiller), and Conway, an Able Seaman, to the ship, with directions to devote their services exclusively to her. The towing continued without interruption until about 11 o'clock on Monday morning, 70 miles towards Falmouth having been accomplished; the vessel being then about 12 or 14 miles off the Lizard and about eight or nine miles off the land, and in the open of Mount's Bay, which was under their lee, the wind S. or S. S. E., the ship's head eastward. At that moment the Mate of the Sebastian Cabot deposed that he set the foretopsail, when they were trying to get her head round, and directly the Archipelago cutting the warp cast them adrift. But Beasley adds that he had towed the ship in off the land before he cut the warp, which he had not cut until by the setting of the foretopsail his taffrail had been two or three times right under water, and the [illegible] at the helm obliged to leave. The wind also, which had been increasing all the morning, had then come on to a heavy gale, and the sea was rolling heavy, Beasley, after that, considering that the saving of the ship was desperate, but that he was bound by his agreement to save life, went three times under her lee, hailing the people to leave her, and then kept on her weather side until 3 o'clock, when he finally departed, making for Milford Haven, and ultimately put into Holyhead. Immediately on the warp being cut, sail was set on the Sebastian Cabot, and she passed the Wolf Rock to windward about 1 o'clock, and about 5 o'clock saw the Seven Stones, distant one mile and a half. On approaching the lighthouse Spiller gave orders to haul all the yards aback, Hopkinson insisting upon the mainsail to be loosed; eventually, Hopkinson giving way, the yards were backed, and stern way being on the ship, she drove astern, and to leeward of the lighthouse and Seven Stones altogether. These dangers passed, the evidence states that they steered for no particular place, but to get out of danger and be picked up. From that day until the Thursday following, her sails set were sometimes filling; sometimes the yards backed to the mast; at times for four hours on the port, then backing to drift to keep in mid-channel. On Thursday they shipped a temporary rudder, but found it would not answer; on Friday morning, about 5 o'clock, they made the coast of Ireland, and about half-past 1 o'clock that day, when about 15 miles off Minehead, on the coast of Waterford, the ship's gig was dispatched with the Mate, who had directions to proceed to Waterford, and there employ a steamer to bring them into that harbour. On the following morning, about 5 o'clock, the Sebastian Cabot was come up with by the European steamship, then on her way from Liverpool to Limerick, and at once availed herself of her assistance to be towed into Waterford. And at this point the services of the Archipelago are to be considered as concluded. It is to be observed that much contradiction exists in the evidence as to whether the orders for the navigation of the ship during these five days had been given by Hopkinson or by Spiller, but the Court is satisfied to be guided on the subject by the evidence of Hopkinson himself, who has deposed that sometimes he gave orders which Spillar carried out, sometimes Spiller gave the orders, and that he gave valuable assistance all the way, although not in navigation. As to the performance of all these services in point of seamanship and energy, the Naval gentlemen who sat with me during the trial have expressed the most favourable opinions and as the leading advocate of the defendants has stated that they impute no misconduct or want of skill to the Salvors, the Court is relieved from the necessity of any observations of its own. But the defendants insist that as the towage services of the Archipelago were unsuccessful, she is not entitled to any compensation for them; and the cases of the Zephyr and the India, cited by Dr. Townsend, well support the proposition that Salvage award is for benefits actually conferred, not for a service attempted to be rendered. That the towage was deliberately abandoned is abundantly proved by Beasley's letter of the 16th of October to his Owners, in which he says—"That he had a great mind to tow her (the Sebastian Cabot) into Penzance himself, but did not feel justified in risking Owners' and Insurers' property;" and by his later evidence at the trial, when he deposed that he considered, the saving of her desperate. That towage, however well intended, was unsuccessful; and as, in the words of the learned Judge in "The Lockwood" (9 Jur. 1,016)—"Success is the main and only ground upon which a Salvage reward is given," I must, therefore, pronounce against this claim for towage, but without costs. Very different considerations, however, apply to the other services rendered by the Archipelago—services admitted by the defendants to be Salvage in every sense of the term—namely, the conduct of Beasley in having persuaded Hopkinson and his Crew to return to the Sebastian Cabot, and the subsequent services of Spiller and Conway on borad of her. With regard to the former, the Court cannot but observe, that if ever the principles of Salvage law which governs it—namely, to reward for benefits actually conferred, is to be substantially carried out it should be on this occasion; for it cannot but consider that act as a benefit actually conferred, which, bringing back a fugitive Master and Crew to a sense of their duty, forced them to resume its performance—thereby restoring to its natural, original, and appointed guardians a property of unusually high value, which had been, in breach of their trust, abandoned by them, and rescuing the Owners of that property from all the harassing consequences of that abandonment. As to the Salvage services rendered by Spiller and Conway, the law has been clearly settled by the cases of the Roe and Janet Wilson, Swab, cited at the bar. One remarkable difference as to a fact however, existing between those cases and the present is—in them the ships so aided reached their destination without further aid; in the present case further aid had to be resorted to. With that qualification I will award as follows:—To Spiller, a sum of 400*l*; to Conway, 100*l*; to the Archipelago, a sum of 1,500*l*; and, in consequence of the request that the Court would apportion that, I do so as follows:—To the Owners of the Archipelago 600*l*; to Beasley, in consideration of all his merits, a sum of 800*l*; and the remaining sum of 100*l* amongst the Crew of the Archipelago, rateably according to their wages. I give the costs also. The petition of the European is now to be considered. This steamer, 300 tons and 100 horse power, had left Liverpool on Friday, the 16th of October, for Limerick, with passengers and general cargo, and was the following morning (Saturday) about 5 o'clock, steering a down channel course, being then about six miles from Mine Head, when perceiving a glare of light evidently from a vessel in distress, she worked in direction of it, and came up with the Sebastian Cabot, having the usual signal of distress flying, her fore and maintopsail set foresail hauled up, and the mainyard and maintopsail aback, her head N.W., and drifting towards the land. On approaching close the Captain of the steamer hailed the ship to know if she wanted assistance, and was informed in reply that she did, and had lost her rudders, and inquired if he would take her into port? Agreeing to give the required assistance, the European's tow rope was got out and sent forward with a hauling line to be drawn on board the Sebastian Cabot; but owing to the drift upon both vessels, the hawser parted, and, in the act of being drawn back into the steamer, got foul of the propeller, which after a little delay, was cleared; the boat's Crew employed having run some risk while trying to accomplish it, their boat getting under the counter of the steamer, which was pitching at the time. The propeller being cleared, and a new hawser made fast on board the Sebastian Cabot the towing commenced about a quarter past 7 o'clock A. M., both vessels being then about four miles off the land, the wind westerly and the weather fine. The sole difficulty attendant upon the towage was the constant yawing about of the Sebastian Cabot, owing to the want of her rudder, the yawing being described, as occurring every three lengths of herself on each tack the whole way to Dunmore, a distance of about 22 miles, where about half a mile to the eastward she was anchored at half-past 1 o'clock, and where she lay until 5 o'clock, when, the tide flowing, she was again taken in tow, and a steam tug being lashed to her port side, was, with some little difficulty, brought up through the Narrows, and left in safety at her mooring in Passage at 7 o'clock that evening, the towage being altogether accomplished in 12 hours, and the number of miles traversed being about 30. Now, with respect to the minute details spread out in this petition, the Court is reminded of what has been well observed by the learned judge in the case of "Dawthorpe," already referred to—namely, that when persons undertake Salvage services knowledge and skill are to be expected from them according to their station in life. These minute details being the usual accompaniments of ordinary towage, and scarcely calling for notice from such skilled Salvors as performed the service in this case. One fact alleged, however, requires more particular notice—the injury alleged to have been done by the fouling of the propeller; but the evidence offered with respect to it is so vague and unsatisfactory that the Court would not be justified in taking it into consideration. The real value of this towage service is best estimated by reference to the admitted necessity imposed upon the Sebastian Cabot to reach some port in safety, and by the assistance of a steamer alone could she hope to do so in certainty. For more than three weeks she had been at the mercy of the wind and sea, for nine days without a rudder, for two days tantalised by an ineffectual assistance, for six drifting across channel from coast to coast. On the 10th she had sent to Falmouth for a steamer. Whilst drifting she had kept as near mid-channel as possible to sight a steamer. On the 16th she dispatched her Chief Mate to Waterford for one, and so pressing did she feel the exigency of her want, that without further waiting the return of that Officer, at daybreak next morning she doubled her signals when she saw the smoke of the steamer, in order to hail her, and obtain her aid, and which she at once availed herself of. To all this is to be added that main ingredient in Salvage service, the complete success with which it was attended. 'Tis true, the wind being along the land, the coast, although Iron-bound, presented no lee shore. 'Tis true, also, that it was a daylight service, the weather fine, the time short, and the distance small. But it is equally true, that being a regular trader, with appointed days of arrival and departure, this steamer lost two days each way, at her Irish and her English port, by this service necessarily delaying her. And, above all, it must never be lost sight of in a case of Salvage, that the interests of commerce are best consulted by a just remuneration to Salvors, even where no peril, who successfully rescue property under any circumstances of danger or distress. To disparage the value of these services the defendants deposed that the Vesta—the vessel they had employed at Waterford—was ready to come to them a few hours later that day. To enhance the value of them, the petitioners depose that a strong gale, which would have cost the ship a wreck on shore, came on to blow a few hours later that night. But the Court, refusing to be influenced by contingencies, and relying upon facts, will weigh these services by that alone, which is the foundation of its own authority and jurisdiction, namely, the service actually rendered, and, in the present case, rendered to property of the admitted value of 107,685*l*. Guided by these considerations, and balancing anxiously the favourable and the unfavourable circumstances of the service, I conceive that I do full justice by all parties in awarding a sum of 1,000*l* to these petitioners with their costs.

Advocates for the Archipelago—Dr. Gibbon, Dr. Todd, and Dr. John E. Walsh, Q. C. Proctor, Mr. Lee. For the European—Sir T. Staples, Bart. Q. C., the Queen's Advocate, Dr. Chatterton, Q. C., and Dr. Ball, Q. C. Proctor, Mr. Richardson For the Owners—Dr. Townsend, Dr. Elrington, and Dr. Corrigan. Proctor, the Queen's Proctor.

CHRISTMAS WITH PATERFAMILIAS.—Here is Paterfamilias, with large heart and capacious pockets, bringing love and toys for the children; his delight, as he drags forth the "presents" one by one, is as great as, ay greater, than theirs. Paterfamilies has come to forty year, and he knows how precious are all brief periods of innocent festival and happy domestic reunion. Who has such a rich source of pleasure on Christmas Day as papa, with all his boys and girls around him? He has his own happiness and theirs also, and the future is all bright with hopes to crown Christmas Days to come. Ten years ago I was privileged to take my Christmas dinner with a nonagenarian. His grown-up sons and daughters were all about him; they were the men and women, he was the child; and they set him up in his chair, and helped him to everything he wanted, and patted him lovingly, as he had helped and patted them when *they* were children. He had his reward on that his last Christmas Day; for loving hands guided him, and loving lips kissed him, as he bade us all good-night, thanking God that he had been as happy that day as he had ever been any day of his long life.—*Christmas Number of "London Society."*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 3RD.

Gell, Lieutenant Colonel J. S., 10th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Beamish, Captain E. S., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Neemuch.

Little, Major A. B., 25th Light Infantry, on leave, from Sholapoor.

Lawson, Lieutenant O. K., 18th R. T. Regiment, en route to New Zealand, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 3RD.

Little, Major A. B., 25th Light Infantry, on leave, to Khandeish.

Rogers, Assistant Surgeon A. M., 12th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Surat.

Macnaughten, Lieutenant W. H., 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, to rejoin, to Hingolee.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1864.

Lieutenant H. N. Reeves, Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, without pay.

Bombay Castle, 29th February 1864.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Medical Establishment.—Senior Assistant Surgeon James Michael Knapp to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon J. T. Sanderson, deceased on the 15th idem.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1864.

The following Resolution, passed by Government in the Public Works Department, 28th November 1863, is published:—

RESOLUTION.—Government approve of the following rules being adopted:—

1. Non-Commissioned officers of the Sappers and Miners shall not be appointed to, or considered eligible for, the subordinate grades of the Public Works Department until they have passed a creditable examination, to be certified by a committee, composed as stated in rule 4 below, in the following:—

Reading and writing from dictation.

Arithmetic.—As far as the "rule of three" including vulgar and decimal fractions.

Mensuration.—Sufficient to enable them to calculate the contents of ordinary forms and figures met with when framing estimates.

Gometry.—Problems to an extent sufficient to enable them to draw plans.

Estimating.—Framing estimates for simple buildings, bridges, &c.

Surveying.—With compass and chain, and plotting the work.

Levelling.—With spirit level, and the uses of the mason's level.

Drawing.—Simple designs to scale from rough hand sketch with dimensions given.

The making and preparation of materials used in buildings as bricks, tiles, mortar, &c.

Hindoostanee.—Colloquial knowledge sufficient to enable them to give a simple order or to understand a report.

In addition to the above, Non-Commissioned officers should be encouraged to study the following subjects:—

Plane Trigonometry.—Sufficient to calculate triangles and to ascertain heights and distances.

Surveying.—With the theodolite, triangulating and traversing; Foord's notes on building, Chapters 3 to 7.

Carpentry.—Making of trusses, doors, and windows.

Accounts.—A knowledge of the forms used in the Public Works Department.

Rules and Regulations of the Department.

And those men who are reported as having a creditable knowledge of the latter will, on their entering the Public Works Department, be ranked before those of the same batch who have only passed the minimum test laid down in Rule I.

The Non-Commissioned officers attached to the Sappers should, whenever convenient opportunity offers, undergo practical instruction by being taken to inspect works in progress in Poona and its vicinity under such arrangements as the Officer Commanding the Division shall approve, on the requisition of the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Sappers and Miners.

The Examination for admission into the Public Works Department should be conducted as much as possible during the monsoon months, and by a Committee to be composed of the Superintending Engineer, the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Sappers and Miners, and any other Engineer Officer available for the duty.

When Non-Commissioned Officers of the Sappers are appointed to the Public Works Department, they should be distinctly informed that it will not be optional with them to withdraw from their duties, and that any attempt to evade those duties, will be punished as a military offence either by Court Martial or by remand to the branch of the service for which they enlisted.

All Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers on entering the Department should be distinctly instructed by written orders that they are to obey the orders of Civil Officers under whom they may be placed precisely as they are bound to obey the orders of any Military superior, it being sufficient that they have been placed under such Civil Officer by competent authority; and that any dereliction of duty or disobedience of the orders of any Government Officer under whom they may be serving will be treated as an offence punishable either by Court Martial or by remand to Regimental duty as the offence may merit.

When a Military Subordinate of the Public Works Department is guilty of a distinct military offence, the officer under whom he may be serving should, if a military man, at once place him under arrest, and send in charges against him, and, if a civilian, suspend him, and report the matter both to the Superintending Engineer and to the nearest Military authority, in order that his case may be promptly investigated.

Should the man's misconduct not be of a nature to subject him to trial by any of the articles of war, the case must be submitted for the consideration of Government, with whom it will rest to place his services at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a report of the case being forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army in order that the Commander-in-Chief may be able to decide in what manner to dispose of it.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments to supply the vacancies caused by Major Sandwith's departure on medical certificate to Europe.

Captain F. T. Ross, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch, to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General Poona Division.

Captain J. Fairbrother 19th Regiment N. I., to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch.

Lieutenant W. Scott doing duty Officer 19th Regiment N. I., to officiate as Adjutant to that Corps.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant the following leave of absence:—

95th Regiment.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Vialls from 20th March 1864 to 20th June 1865, to proceed to England on private affairs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1864.

Lieutenant F. S. Waller, V. C., has been appointed Adjutant of the Kolhapoor Infantry, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent at Kolhapoor.

Assistant Surgeon William Fleming assumed medical charge of the Guzerat Bheel Corps, and vaccinating duties of the Rewa Khanta and Punch Mahals on the 23rd February 1864.

Assistant Surgeon Arthur Adey, of the Guzerat Bheel Corps, left Baroda for the Presidency under medical certificate, on the 22nd February 1864.

Captain G. R. C. Westropp, Acting 2nd in Command, in charge Sawunt Waree Local Corps, resumed charge of his duties on the 22nd February 1864.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Colaba, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and is empowered to hear appeals from decisions in Criminal cases tried in the Colaba Division of the Tanna District by Officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Lieutenant F. H. Segrave to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, at Ahmedabad.

Lieutenant W. M. Lane to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Broach, of the higher grade.

Lieutenant F. J. Wise to be Assistant Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad, continuing to act for Lieutenant Daniell as Adjutant of the Chandeish Bheel Corps.

Mr. A. T. Crawford, Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Rutnagheree, is allowed an extension for 21 days of the privilege leave of absence for one month granted to him on the 23rd December last.

Azum Wullub Duttatraya, Mahalkurree of Moondgode, in the Canara Collectorate, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

Mr. Harrington Bulkley, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, is appointed Inspector, under the Cotton Frauds Act, for Gogo and Ahmedabad.

Mr. A. C. Trevor to act as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kaira.

Lieutenant W. T. Brown, Her Majesty's 5th Regt. N. I., to be Assistant Superintendent in the Tanna and Rutnagherry Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon J. N. Mendoza has been permitted to resign the service of Government from the 14th January 1863.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, from the date of Mr. Richey's departure on furlough.

Mr. J. F. Armstrong, Civil Service, returned to Bombay on the 1st instant, from the furlough to Europe granted to him on the 22nd April 1861.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Biggs, of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed by Government to the special duty of taking Photographs of the Ruins in and round the City of Ahmedabad.

Captain E. B. Holland, R.E., Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 1st March 1864.

Captain D. J. Nasmyth, R.E., is appointed to officiate as Auditor of Public Works Accounts till further orders.

Captain E. B. Holland and Captain D. Nasmyth, R. E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Auditor of Public Works Accounts on the 1st March 1864.

Mr. C. Konig is appointed a First Class Assistant Engineer from the date he ceased to perform the duties of Special Assistant Engineer in Canara.

Mr. Wassoodeo Pandoorung has been appointed to act as Secretary to the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution during Mr. E. Pratt's absence on leave.

The Reverend J. Churchill is appointed Chaplain at Mahableshwar during the ensuing hot season, and will visit Sattara once in each month.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
3	Duncairn	Finlay	Liverpool, Nov. 6.
	Severn (s)	Montressor	Sea.
	Mary	Gunner	Sudasheogur.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
3	William Stevenson	Rorden	Rangoon.
	Faize Allum	Stafford	Suez and Juddah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Kurrachee.

Steamer *Johnston Castle*, for Malabar Coast.

Steamer *Maharaj*, for Surat.

Ship *Umas*, for Coast and Calcutta.

Ship *Faize Allum*, for Coast and Calcutta.

Brig *Hamido*, for Kolsagurpatam, Madras, Calicut and Colombo.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—February 25, *Acatoon Apcar*, and *Fiery Cross*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—February 25, Barque *Sea Horse*, C. Bailey, from Colombo 7th February.

DEPARTURE.—February 26, Screw Steamer *India*, G. Greig, to Bombay via Southern Ports.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1864.

London.

Havering—4 boxes and 1 package sundries, Forbes and Co.

Coleroon—100 boxes dry ginger, 120 cwt., Kessowdass Gocaldass and Co.

Forest Right—50 bags linseed, 75 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.; 500 packets rapeseed, 250 cwt., F. Chambers.

Liverpool.

Golden Dream—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Purbatt and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shywyer and Co.; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Jeethanund Ghelara'n.

City of Agra—2 cases sundries, Mallum Ahmud Casum and Co.; 11 bales cotton, 38 cwt., Roper, Price and Co.

Flower of the Forest—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., P. & D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co.; 88¼ bales cotton, 309¼ cwt., Callianjee Nanjee.

Palinurus—66 bales cotton, 231 cwt., Nesserwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Bomonjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Lilladhur Luckmunjee and Co.

Ann Holzburg—107 bales cotton, 374½ cwt., Mowjee Toolseen.

Golden Empire—29 bales cotton, 87 cwt., Jumnadass Sunkerlall.

Preston—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Velljee Naronjee and Co.

Euxine—46 bales cotton, 161 cwt., Canjee Purbutt and Co.

Eagle—115 bales cotton, 402¼ cwt., H. N. Nanabhoy.

Africa—31 bales cotton, 108¼ cwt., Dhurumsy Nanjee.

Clydesdale—30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Confidence—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee and Co.

Uncas—loose sapanwood, 140 cwt., Moteechund Dhurumsey and Co.

Cimber—42 bales wool, 126 cwt., Canjee Bhanjee; 51¾ bales cotton, 140¾ cwt., Yusunjee Narronjee.

Queen of the Seas—87 bales cotton, 304½ cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co.

Gilbert Thompson—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Rugoonath Withoba; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co.

New York.

T. E. Lemon—390 packages cloves, 451 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs., M. Rogers and Co.; 100 bags linseed, 150 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 66¼ bags linseed, 190 cwt., S. Narayen and Co.

Inconstant—100 bales jute, 275 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Rouen.

Gil Blas—75 bales cotton, 262¼ cwt., Morar Poonja.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

519 Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co. Jan. 5
1408 Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama. Nov. 4
1142 Catherine Ranken, McMillen. Jan. 23
578 Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 30
1199 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 3
874 Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.
674 Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 8
855 Canada Belle, Henderson.
710 Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co. Jan. 15
1086 Defiance, Symons.
1066 Egeria, Storey—Martin, Young & Co. Nov. 7
483 Empress, Piers.
949 Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co. Nov. 28
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Stoeher, Prieger & Co.
780 Glendower, Hughes. Nov. 30
1221 King Arthur, Grigs. Oct. 9
725 Kennington, Edwards.
900 Lepanto, Martin—Stoeher, Prieger & Co. Dec. 20
614 Leonidas, Thompson.
701 Monarchy, Day—Mahomed Pereera & Co. Nov. 19
724 Moraybire, Piton. Dec. 26
1312 Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama. Dec. 29
740 Ramillies, Denny.
1190 Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.
989 Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.
732 Sultana, Williams—Mahomed Pereera & Co. Nov. 15
761 Sailor Prince, Camsey. Jan. 12
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Dec. 25
547 Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co. Jan. 22
535 Wellington, Ditchburn.
505 Yarra, Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co. Nov. 18

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 25

FROM LIVERPOOL.

811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Nov. 19
1952 Admiral Smith—Lawrence & Co. Dec. 14
1001 Algiers, Buchanan. Aug. 15
549 Alisgar,—Martin Young & Co. Nov. 19
861 Ambrose, Daniel. Dec. 5
1096 Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co. Nov. 24
1249 Arrundel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 25
1466 Advance—Stenhouse & Co. Nov. 25
1096 Bella Maria—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 4
1493 Broughton Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co. Jan. 18
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co. Nov. 14
1045 Bavelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co. Jan. 15
1453 British Empire, Jones—Mangesh Pandoorung Dec. 17
582 Bulwark, Balmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 30
933 Budget, Belcher.
1180 Belle Isle, Babot. Jan. 8
1063 Cashlian, Welburn Nov. 28
918 Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 28
1119 Contest, Amy. Jan. 27
1862 Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scove & Co. Dec. 14
1713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin. Jan. 2
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. Oct. 6
1497 Dreadnought, Campbell. Jan. 11
1129 Duleep Singh, Jennings.
1047 Earl of Dalhousie—A. H. Huschke & Co. Jan. 22
1643 Ellen Stewart, Lyons. Dec. 19
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Dec. 9
1190 Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Dec. 29
1069 Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Jan. 25
994 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co. Dec. 9
1117 Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 9
1849 Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1316 Harmonides, Moran—Daly and Sorabjee. Sept. 30
1134 Havelock, Gaudy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 26
1197 Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 30
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co. Nov. 28
912 India, Stewart.
1050 John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co. Dec. 16
1445 James Seddon, Jiffaris—W. A. Graham & Co. Nov. 15
1707 King of Algeria, Curphy—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 23
1363 King of Italy, Browne.
1187 Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Jan. 11
963 Margaret, Faulkner.
1013 Magnolia, Brown. Jan. 27
240 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney. Nov. 10
503 Marguerite, Bertin.
956 Matheran, Mensell—J. W. Wright & Co. Nov. 11
833 Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. Nov. 21
1001 Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co. Dec. 15
601 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 25
491 Orixa, Gaffie.
1328 Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co. Sept. 24
1009 Roodee.
1151 Romania, Cruikshank—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1071 Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 7
614 Sedberg, Roberts. Nov. 28
1096 Sarawak, Vaughan. Nov. 26
1075 South, Wilson. Dec. 10
1053 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co. Nov. 31
1341 Shannon—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 18
1161 Simoom, Murphy—Peel, Cassels & Co. Nov. 16
1130 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. Jan. 5
1344 South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co. Dec. 14
601 Sparkler—Coupland & Co. Jan. 18
264 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Jan. 1
1227 Strongbow—Bombay Shipping Company. Dec. 24
898 Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 1
1128 Southern Belle. Jan. 4
988 Tiger.
1134 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co. Nov. 1
837 Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. Nov. 11
599 Wabeno—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Dec. 11
1511 Wasp.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

962 Arran, Cummings—Macnee & Co.
833 Araminta, Bley.
1217 Allana Dale, Chivers.
1132 Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.
846 Fanny. Dec. 30
1194 Herald. Dec. 29
1024 North, Brown. Nov. 20
1443 Peter Maxwell, Marshall.
1245 Robert Seddon, Beets.
744 Shannon.
1341 Ticksburg, Scott. Oct. 30

FROM THE CLYDE.

611 Alicia—Martin, Young & Co. Dec. 28
531 City of London, Ferguson. Jan. 9
984 City of Amoy, McNeil.
1209 Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.
686 City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co. Nov. 23
569 City of York, Boyd—W. A. Graham & Co. Dec. 10
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 9
Outram (s)—C. & R. S. N. Co.

FROM CARDIFF.

973 Windsor Forest, Curtis—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 24

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197 Africana, Hatfield.
960 Falkland, Pender.
533 Neptune, Veary.

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

909 Dollalin Castle.
539 Sattara—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co. Nov. 13
647 Zemindar, Jones. Nov. 11

FROM NEWCASTLE.

315 Carioca.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

630 Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.

FROM HAVRE.

800 The Tyebjee, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Beverly (a) Putman.

FROM NEWPORT.

946 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samoset.

FROM GOTHENBERG.

Amazon—Falcker, Cooper & Co.

FROM ADEN.

1131 Algiers.
1598 Chasmerdon, Gibson—J. Clover & Co.
Chippewa.
998 Diadem, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.
949 Etna, Hughes—J. Clover & Co.
1045 Glenalva Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
1069 May Queen, Penny.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1557 Hotspur—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 25
811 Northumberland, Miller—W. Nicol & C,

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

990 Owen Glendower—Macnee & Co. Dec. 21

FROM SHANGHAI.

643 Vanguard, Connall—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Dec. 21

FROM CHINA.

387 British Banner, Grigs. Dec. 24
410 Canada.
1197 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.
803 Louisa, Tillman.
950 Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co. Jan. 22

FROM GALLE.

Madge Wildfire, Murray. Jan. 26
Emily and Laurie, Murphy.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Priam—J. W. Wright & Co. Feb. 10

FROM CALCUTTA.

1173 Anne Royden Jan. 19
Arabia Feb. 1
1011 Asteroid, Gardener. Feb. 13
1118 Astronomer.
861 Ceres. Jan. 21
City of Palaces.
946 Countess Russell—A. H. Huschke & Co. Feb. 15
1056 Day Dream.
Diamond.
558 Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co. Feb. 11
582 Euphemus. Feb. 13
1178 Evelyn. Feb. 11
1323 French Empire. Feb. 17
Futtay Salum.
1533 Herefordshire, Walker. Feb. 11
877 Houghton. Feb. 11
887 J. W. Brockman.
1023 Jason. Feb. 4
816 Jessie Coffin.

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453	Johanna	
612	Kate Gregory.	
800	Lady Canning.	
	Mahomed Shah	Feb. 6
664	Mary Ann.	Feb. 19
1700	Mistress of the Seas.	
550	Monitor (a), Eaton,—D. P. Bramhall & Co.	
670	Myaram Dyaram, Brady.	Jan. 28
1100	North East—Boyd.	Feb. 20
1062	Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Jan. 29
	Ophir	Feb. 9
	Pearl	Jan. 25
994	Portland.	
	Regina	Jan. 28
791	Robert Small.	
1161	Robinson Crusoe.	Feb. 3
803	Raritan—Cohen & Co.	
893	Scindia.	Feb. 19
	Splendido.	
363	Teazer.	
874	Tinto.	
1089	Ticonderoga.	
	Turkey	Feb. 6
1253	Waterloo—Peel Cassels & Co.	
1150	Zuleika (a), Stetson—D. P. Bramhall & Co.	
	FROM MAULMAIN.	
938	Alabama, Hellenbrick, Wallace & Co.	
775	Adelaide, Richardson.	
1199	Baden, (a) Stilson.	
739	Chanticleer, White.	
633	Harvest Home, Vicks.	
1188	Lady Franklin, Rawle.	
747	Maria, Teulon.	
592	Princess Royal, Anderson.	
375	Rebecca Shepherd (a) Somers.	
665	Sparkling Wave, Emery.	
899	Wurtemburg (a) Chase, Wallace & Co.	

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 2d.
Do. Credits......	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 15/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 2 5/16d.
Calcutta............	At sight	100¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	220

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank...........	500	5 pr. ct.	152 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	......	1 prm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	15 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	42 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank...	500	4½ do.	102 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	175 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank...	70	......	50 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	164 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank.........	1,000	4½ do.	116 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	13 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris..	200	4½ do.	57 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.........	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising........			Rs. 33,700 pr.
1 A Share	6,000	130	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co.'s Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.........	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 22,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G.I.P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.......	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.......	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and [illegible] Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
[illegible] Spinning [illegible]	5,000	......	Rs. 3000 prem.
[illegible]ning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
[illegible] United [illegible]g & Weav- [illegible]pany ...	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
[illegible]LANEOUS.			
[illegible] Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800.
[illegible] Land Investment Co.......	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 50 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	250	......	Rs. 100 pm. pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 350 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)...............	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan.............	96
,, Loan 1835-36..........	92
,, Loan 1842-43..........	92
,, Loan 1854-55..........	92
New Five per Cent. Loan	103
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan..............	110¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each.......................Rs.	10-7-0
Bank of England Notes................ ,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars............................ ,,	240
Carolus.. ,,	300
Mexican Dollars........................... ,,	225
German Crowns .... ,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces .... ,,	208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver .... ,,	106½
Gold Leaf...	16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (29th Feb. 1864.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
New Broach and Surat (ready.).............Rs.	615 to 617
New Dhollera, (ready.).............................. ,,	585 to 590
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)...................... ,,	585 to 590
New Oomravuttee .... ,,	550 to 555
Old Compta, (ready.) .... ,,	515 to 520
Old Dharwar Sawgined .... ,,	600 to 605
New Barsee and Nuggur .... ,,	535 to 540
New Veeravul .... ,,	555 to 560
New Khandeish... ,,	520 to 535
New Poratchee .... ,,	565 to 570
New Accote .... ,,	580 to 585
New Mangalore... ,,	575 to 580
New Hinghunghat .... ,,	620 to 625

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,360.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at	Rs.	6 2 to 6 3 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	,,	5 14 to 6 0
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	,,	30 to 31
	,,	33 to 34
Niger	,,	27 to 28 Nominal.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 1st MARCH 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 10th Feb. 1864.	From 11th to 19th Feb. 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
,, 1863-64	6,159	340	6,499
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
,, 1863-64	2,039	...	2,039

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 23rd Feb. 1864.	From 24th Feb. to 1st March 1864	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63...	...	...	12	*45,455
,, 1863-64...	5,243	450	1	5,693
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63...	...	...	½	*4,410½
,, 1863-64...	1,751½	287	½	2,038½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 23rd Feb. 1864.	From 24th Feb. to 1st March 1864	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63...	44,619	50	44,669	786
,, 1863-64...	3,662	453	4,115	1,578
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63...	4,239½	½	4,240	170½
,, 1863-64...	1,175½	18	1,193½	845

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 24TH FEB. TO 1ST MARCH 1864.*

	Chests.
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Behar*	50
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *Behar*	453
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Behar*	½
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *Behar*	18
Total ...	521½

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 2nd March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON................	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL...........	Do. do.
MANCHESTER.........	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight........................	2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ...	2s. 0¾d. do.
Two ,, ,, ...	2s. 0¾d. do.
One ,, ,, ...	2s. 0½d. do.
On demand	2s. 0½d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..............	2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct. per an.
do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do. 3	do.	do	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	,,
1 Do.	at 2s.	
On Demand (Head Office)............	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight....................	2s. 0½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do...........................	2s. 0¼d. ,,
Sight.............................	1s. 11¾d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-58 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do...... ,,	2-53 ,, ,,
Sight.......... ,,	2-48 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &C.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee
,, 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
,, 3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
,, 2	do.	2s. 0d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, On demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 1¼d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 1d.	,,
,, 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
,, On demand ...	2s. 0½d.	,,
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	2s. 0d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight..	1s. 11¾d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months... ... ... 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. .... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. .... 6 ,, ,,

Deposits for 4 months if not less than Rs. 10,000 at 7 per cent per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 11th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight...........	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts............................ 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 1st March 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight......	2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 1d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
,, On Demand	2s. 0½d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s. 0½d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight.......... at	2s. 1¼d.	per rupee.
4 ,, ...	2s. 1d.	,,
3 ,, ...	2s. 0¾d.	,,
2 ,, ...	2s. 0½d.	,,
1 ,, ...	2s. 0½d.	,,
On Demand	2s. 0½d.	,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of............. ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુંબાઈ ટરેડીંગ એનડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Chuorch Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862 with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(*With power to increase.*)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways.

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)

HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways.)

ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)

WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)

SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)

WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)

JOHN THORNTON, Esq., late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.

GEORGE WORMS Esq., of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.

Auditors.

WILLIAM DENT, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)

J. EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, Esq.

IN INDIA.

NEALE, PORTER, Esq., (Managing Director.)

Branches.

BOMBAY............A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)
KURRACHEE......R. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq.

Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the current rates of Exchange :—

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates :—

Repayable on Demand, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice at 3 per ct. per an
6 ,, at 5 ,, ,,
12 ,, at 6 ,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawl on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

On Interest or Dividends, ½ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.

Any further information as to the rules and rates of business may be obtained at the office of the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have just received per *Myrtle* and other ships, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.

Fire Brick and Fireclay.

Portable Steam Engines, by Claxton and Shuttleworth, Bar and Plate Iron.

Joiners, Engineers and Contractors, Tools, &c. &c.

Metal Mart, Borree Bunder, February 1864.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland.*

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—
Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jacconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chiniz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandriana" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenceinnes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset. for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable color.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortose shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety.
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches.
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

FOR SALE.

In One Vol., 194 pp. large 8vo.

TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER PRINTED.

Price Rs. 2 for cash only. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

DEAL BOARDS FOR SALE.—Just received ex *Gilbert Thompson,* 137,672 feet Flooring Boards, 6 in. by ½ to 1¼, and 14,204 feet Weather Boards ½ by ¾ by 6¾, to be sold per 100 running feet. Apply to,

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received by the last Overland Mail some very Choice and Fashionable Goods, viz., Ladies, and Children's, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Ladies Fashionable Glace Paletots, Garibaldie and Postilion Cashmere and Muslin Jackets, Spanish Shawls, Burnouse, Horse Hair, and Patent Alexandra Skirts, Elastic Garters, Cotton Hose, Berlin Wool and Patterns of various shades and colours, Needles of all kinds, Angolas :—of fast colours, suitable for Dresses and Suits for Gentlemen, Collars of all kinds, viz., Prince of Wales, Continental, Tom-Thumb, &c., with and without Scarfs; Child's Merino Pellisses, Knickerbocker Suits &c., &c., Best Drab and Black Hats, for Gentlemen. &c., &c., &c.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, HUMMUM STREET, FORT—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that thay hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice desings, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling ,, ,, with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.(

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.

Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned a general supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.

Wickered Earthenware do.

The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.

Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited,)
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Picsse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Bridal Bouquet
Kiss me Quick	Friendship Offerings
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Patchouli
	Sweet Briar
Something New	Jasmine
Jockey Club	Forget Me Not
New Mown Hay	Ess. Bouquet
Rough and Ready	The Provence Rose
Frangipanni	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Erown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Byculla Commission Stables the following Horses, Racers, &c. :—

G. A. H. "Champion."
G. A. G. "Sultan."
G. A. G. "Laddie."
B. A. G. "Banker."
G. A. H. "Marmion."
C. A. H. "Cheesecake."

A Dark Iron Grey Arab Horse.
A Ditto Galloway.
A Pegu Poney, strong and useful.
A Dog Cart complete.
A Self-driving Carriage, with moveable Box, &c.—Apply to the undersigned.

W. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon,
Byculla Commission Stables.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and mall size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain ,,	½ Abernethey.
Coffee ,,	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COHEN & Co.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

On TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 P. M., will be submitted to Public Auction, a large quantity of first Class Teak Squares, Planks and Boards in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to

COHEN & Co.
Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Coloured and Bleached Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c.

To close an account.

A quantity of Oilmanstores consisting of Cheese, Jams and Jellies, Sallad Oil Pickle, Sauces, Tart Fruit, &c. &c.

Also the property of a gentleman not now requiring them.

A Double Barrel Gun in case by Samuel Nock.
A Colt's Revolver in case.
A Day and Night Telescope by Dolland.

Bombay, 4th March 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, T. Cloths, Jacconets, Twist, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes and 100 dozen best Sherry.

Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with driver.
5-6 do. small do. do.
A few sets of best plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT FORT GEORGE BARRACKS

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at his residence, Fort George, the property of an Officer, proceeding to England, consisting of Plate, Plated Glass, and Crockeryware, Lamps, Pictures Medical and other Books, Blackwood Furniture, viz., Tables, Chairs, Couches, Chest of Drawers, Cots, Teapoys, Carpets, Cooking Utensils, and a variety of other useful Articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

A light Office Shigram with serviceable Horse and Harness complete.

The property will be on view from Monday, the 14th instant.

TERMS Cash.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.:
Vegetable
Hare
Rabbit
Mock Turtle
Mulligatawny
Green Peas
Ox Tail
Salmon
Hotch Potch
Kidney
Veal
Chicken

At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.:
Giblit
Poachers
Venison
Oysters
Soup and Bouilli
Peas and Gravy
Vermicelli
Mutton Broth

At Rs. 1.8 each.:
Gravie
Partridge

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fancel Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Girgaum Road, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has much pleasure in announcing the receipt, ex *Edwin Fox,* of a fresh Consignment of very handsome TOYS in great variety, of which he invites inspection.

They are priced very moderately, in order to ensure a speedy sale.

Mr. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has received a small but choice selection of Telescopes, Binocular Field and Sea Glasses, Opera Glasses tastefully mounted in Ivory, Horn, and Lacquered Metal, with Leather Cases, Spectacles, variously mounted, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Convex and Concave Glasses, Plain, Smoked, and coloured Riding Spectacles, mounted in Gold, Silver, and Steel, Double Eye Glasses, Hunting Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Pocket Stereoscopes, Spare Convex and Concave Glasses for Spectacles.

Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Scrap Books, Writing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c.

Bronze Goods, of Artistic character and highly-finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Vases, Table Ornaments

Violin Strings and Bows.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of the most magnificent Italian, Swiss and German scenery, received by last Overland Mail. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
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J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(*Fire and Marine Branches.*)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchants.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.

James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices :—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages. :—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 1st January, 1864

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.

William Bevan, Esq.	W. Lyall, Esq.
John Elin, Esq.	W. N. de Mattos, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq.	John Ogle, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.	Rowand Ronald, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq.	E. G. Tinker, Esq.
E. Lucas, Esq.	Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq.

LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

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A. A. Ferguson, Esq.	Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.	James Motton, Esq.
	Andrew A. Rankan, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq.	John H. Watt, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. —*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6 William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM H. SMOULT, Esq.	GEORGE BROWN, Esq.
JOHN N. BULLEN, Esq.	ALEX. WALKER, Esq.

C. S. HOGGS, Esq.

Local Director at Allahabad—CECIL STEPHENSON, Esq.

Auditors.

HARRY INGLIS LEE, Esq. N. S. SWEEDLAND, Esq.

Physician—ALEXANDER WEBB, Esq., M. D.

Treasurers.	*Solicitors.*
BANK OF BENGAL.	Messrs. FRITH & SANDES.

Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. BRADDON and Co.

Madras Agents.	*Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. BAINBRIDGE & Co.	Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TAYLOR Esq.	J. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	ANDREW HAY, Esq.

F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

The profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half-yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1862 which is equivalent to 47½ per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation :

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May, 1857	10,000	420	199	8	0	220	8	0
30	,,	10,000	480	228	0	0	252	0	0
40	,,	10,000	590	280	4	0	309	12	0
50	,,	10,000	740	351	8	0	388	8	0
60	,,	10,000	1030	489	4	0	540	12	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables fo assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permiting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies, however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advances and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of person, assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium, whereas Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policyholder. The appointment of sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12.—All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500* :—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with Participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with Participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries,
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1860.

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